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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Departures for Europe with Liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th Jan.
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 135

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	3rd Feb. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	3,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,695	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	?, Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer			28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 7th January, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.
S. S. "FULTALA," 4,916 tons, on or about MONDAY, 19th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CULNA," 2,022 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 10th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th January, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X.	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 7th January 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FARES FROM 1st JANUARY, 1903.

FIRST SALOON.	Single Ticket. Rs.	Return Ticket.* Rs.
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	780	1,200
To MARSEILLES	720	1,080
SECOND SALOON.		
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	570	870
To MARSEILLES	540	810
THIRD SALOON.		
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	316	489
To MARSEILLES	286	429

* Available for 24 months.

CURZON & Co.,
HIGH CLASS
TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

C. M. BHESANIA
MERCER,
117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OLD POLICE COURT.
THE LARGEST and CHEAPEST HOUSE dealing in
CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS
of all Varieties and Colours.
A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS
DANCES, AT HOMES, &c., &c.,
SUPPLIED WITH
ICES, CAKES,
AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES
AT SHORT NOTICE
BY
MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

A PERFECT SMOKE.
THE
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND.
THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND ARE PACKED IN
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO; SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. / " a la Tomate. / Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.
MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.
Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE GREAT
DELHI DURBAR.
GLARE GLASSES.
Picked Lenses, without flaws, Air Bubbles or water Marks Steel, Rs. 6; Nickel, Rs. 10; Gold, Rs. 75.

BINOCULARS.
Goerz Trieder Prismatic Binoculars are the lightest and most portable Prismatic Glasses made, and are perfection. In Optical and Mechanical Arrangement and Power they surpass all others.

	Rs. a.
No. 20, magnifying 6 times	122 8
No. 30 do. 9 "	141 4
No. 40 do. 12 "	160 0
"Flammarion" Binoculars are glasses of very high power and definition for their size. These Glasses have been approved and are now used in 18 Cavalry and Infantry Regiments in India	32 0
Aitchison's Latent Pocket Binoculars are powerful glasses and are made entirely of Aluminium. In weight not heavier than an ordinary watch, closes up to a thickness of one inch	45 0

MONOCULARS.
Goerz-Trieder Monoculars are light and easy to carry, and are, therefore, intended for tourists and for general out-door use. The optical qualities of the Goerz Binoculars apply also to these single instruments.

No. 30, magnifying 9 times	Rs. 56 0
No. 40 do 12 "	64 0

TELESCOPES.
Our New Army Telescopes produce a clearness of vision and a complete definition to the exact edge of the Object Lens. They are wonderful value in power.

	Rs. a.
Brass mounts and cap, leather body, 3 in. shade, closed 8 in., 3 draw, extended 23 in., including case	20 0
Ditto. do. Oxidized mounts	22 8
Ditto. larger size, 19 lines objective, closed 10 in., extended 30 in. including case	25 0
Ditto. do. oxidized mounts	27 8
Powerful Achromatic Lens, oxidized mounts, closed 11 in., 2 draw extended 24 3-4 in., including case	60 0
Ditto, do. closed 30 in., 25 lines	85 0
Objective Lens	

WRIST WATCHES.
MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCH. THE PERFECTION OF A WRIST WATCH.

Crystal face, Real Nickel Silver, with Leather Wristlet	32 0
Crystal face Real Silver Case, with Leather Wristlet	42 8
Crystal face Gold case	160 0
The "Service" Wrist Watch is a lever watch, highly recommended.	
Real Nickel Silver Case, with Wrist Stoop	25 0
Real Silver Case, with Wrist Stoop	32 0

POCKET WATCHES.
The "Original" Campaign Watch is a reliable watch at a moderate price. A better made and finished watch is not obtainable for less money.

Real Nickel Silver, Crystal face case	Rs. 35
Real Silver Do. do.	" 50
Do. Hunting case	" 55
Do. Half-hunting case	" 60

ORMOLU CARRIAGE CLOCKS.
Cased in handsome leather travelling cases. We have on hand a very fine collection of these useful and portable Time-keepers, all of which are of a quality to last a life time.
Time-pieces, Striking Clocks, Alarums, Repeaters, and Calendars. From Rs. 35

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
In real Nickel Silver Drums, neatly cased in handsome solid leather travelling cases, strong lever movements bold figures on dial. An excellent Camp Clock.

4 in. Dial Time-piece	Rs. 55
4 " Striking Clock	" 65
6 " Time-piece	" 75
6 " Striking Clock	" 90
Cheaper Drums from	" 25

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs. as.
Ladies' fitted Dressing Bags From	57 0
Gentlemen's Do. "	140 0
Silver and Gold Sets of Shirt-Studs and Links from Rs. 5 and	" 35 0
Silver-mounted Leather Cigar Cases	" 18 0
Gold and jewelled Tie Clips	" 8 0
Silver-cased Gold mounted Amber Cigarette Tubes	" 12 0
Silver Sovereign Purses	" 8 8
Do. with Watch combined	" 29 0
Gents' Silver Card Cases	" 10 0
Ladies' Do. do.	" 18 0
Silver Match Boxes	" 3 0
Silver Key Chains	" 12 0
Silver Cigar Cutters	" 5 0
Silver Cigarette Cases	" 18 0
Silver Manicure Sets	" 21 0
Silver Flat Cedar Pencil Cases	" 2 0
Gold Do. do	" 36 0
Gun Metal Cigar and Cigarette Cases.	" 11 0
Gun Metal Card cases	" 12 0
Gun Metal Pencils	" 3 8
Solid Silver Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks	" 50 0
Nickel Silver Leather-mounted Spirit Flasks	" 20 0
Nickel Silver Electroplated Sandwich Boxes	" 40 0
Real Silver Chatelaine Bags	" 90 0

AND HOST OF OTHER USEFUL ARTICLES.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE
FOR EACH AND ALL.
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
AGAINST
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.
I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.
I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and, when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.
JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad.
This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.
Can be had at Messrs TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.
PROPRIETORS: **M. T. MADON & CO.,**
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.
HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,
AS SUPPLIED TO
GOVERNMENT HOUSES
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS
Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

	Rs. a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas	
(Original weights) per lb	1 2
Half Ham, Raw	" 1 4
Whole or half Ham, cooked	" 2 0
Cooked, cut in slices	" 2 8

BACON

FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each	per lb. " 1 2
Do do in cut	" 1 2
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each	" 0
Do do in cut	" 1 1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each	1 0
Do do in cut	" 1 1

CHEESE
Stilton English Prize Dairy

(NOW IN SEASON)	Rs. a.
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1 0
Do do in cut	" 1 8
AMERICAN	" 0 12
CAMEMBERT real, in Glass Jars each	1 4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	" 0 14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	" 1 0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese	" 0 12
GLOSTER DOUBLE	" 0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality	" 1 0

FRESH POMPHRET, OYSTERS, PRAWNS, Etc. Etc., packed in ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.
BON-BONS AND CRACKERS
TOM SMITH'S, LONDON.
A Splendid Selection of Latest Novelties from 1-8 to 5-8 per box.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.
DIMITRINO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS AND GENUINE
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Alberts, per box of 100	2 4	No. 5, Extra Fine, per 100	4 8
Harems, per box of 100	3 0	Grand Format, in 50's	5 8
No. 8, Medium Size	3 4	La Favourite, Gold Tipped, per 100	4 8
No. 8, Large Size	3 12	Khartoum, Cork Tipped, per 100	3 12

Liberal Discount allowed to MESSES, CLUBS, HOTELS and TRADE.
SPECIAL CONCESSION: In order to test these, 500 and upwards will be sent carriage paid during December only. Up-country Orders by V. P. Post or Rail.
SOLE IMPORTERS. { D. MERWAN & CO., 30 MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY. } GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, 9-15 P. M. TO-NIGHT,

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture .....The Band.
2. Song and Dance ....The Chinese Dolly. Miss. FINKELSTEIN and CHORUS.
3. Song .....Selected. Mr. CHAS. PINCKNEY.
4. Solo.....Selected. Miss CHANDLER.
5. Comic.....The Gentle Breezes Blow. Mr. D. G. Mc LENNAN. (in Character.)
6. Ballad.....The Last Watch. (By Request.) Mrs. OTTO ERNST.
7. Song .....Sal" Pas de Fascination (Three Little Maids) Miss L. DONNELLI.
8. Mandolins.....Oje Caroli. Mrs. DOVE'S LADIES' BAND.

INTERVAL.

9. Selection "....The Band.
10. Song and Dance...Dancing in the Moonbeams. Miss. M. and D. HUNTER and Miss. CHANDLER.
11. Humorous.....Selected. Mr. GEO. ARNOLD.
12. Song.....Selected. Mrs. OTTO ERNST.
13. Comic .....Selected. Mr. D. G. Mc. LENNAN.
14. Song .....Zanita. Miss. L. DONNELLI.
15. Solo and Chorus ...Australia will be there.

Sung with Great Success by Miss DAISY HUNTER at the Coronation Fete, supported by LADIES CHORUS.
Accompanist: Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Pianoforte and Music Depot.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1903, AT 9 P. M.

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist:—

Madame SCHULTZ,	Mr. H. O. COATES,
Mrs. L. W. MICHAEL,	Mr. G. COPPARD,
Mrs. OTTO ERNST,	Mr. C. PINCKNEY,
Mrs. SEYMOUR DOVE,	Mr. MOLINI,
Mrs. BAKER,	Mr. B. DEFREECE,
Miss HEWETT,	Mr. BERTE HARTT,
Miss STANLEY,	Mr. BRYNING,
Miss CHANDLER,	Mr. FIDO,
Miss WALKER,	Mr. R. HARRINGTON,
Miss FINKLESTEIN,	Mr. McLENNON,
Miss. KENDALL,	Mr. MONGINI,
Mr. Thos. ASHFORD,	Mr. CORNWALLIS SMITH,
Mr. G. E. THOMAS,	

And the A. V. E. QUARTETTE.
—BAND—
Under the Management of the
AMATEUR VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT COMPANY.
TICKETS.—Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Plan at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Meadows Street, Fort.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "OCEANIEN," from MARSEILLES, etc., are hereby informed that she has landed her cargo in the Victoria Dock No. 8.
All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.
P. DE BURE, Agent.
Bombay, 7th January, 1903.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

THE TOBOGGAN at the PEOPLE'S FAIR, has been a great success. A ride on it is EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 9-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

A COMFORT TO EVERY HOME.

NO HOME should be unprovided with these three Simple Medicines, which cost a few Rupees, and are a comfort in every Home.
DERMINA, WHITE PINE EXPECTORANT, AND TAFE'S GOLDEN TONIC.
DERMINA—The great cure for Dhobi Itch, Ringworm, and all Parasitical Skin Diseases. Dermina cures Dhobi Itch in three applications. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.
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FORT, BOMBAY.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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TRY my TENTS, DURRIES, FARASH, Camp Furniture and Cotton Cloths, cheapest and best. Samples and Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine. G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

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BANKS.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000
HEAD OFFICE:
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eiya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)
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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.
Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.
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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver etc.
P. DURAN, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,910,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
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CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000
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HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
JOHN STIVEN, Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

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CAPITAL.
Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000
DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co,
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....5½	
„ 1 Year 5	„
„ 6 Months.....4½	„
„ 3 Months.....4	„

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The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
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For further information apply to—
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Calcutta, 15th July 1901.
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19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.
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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.
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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
W. MOIR, Manager.
Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

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AND
this is the LAST TIME we will give
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Prize Tickets will be presented Free of Cost to the Purchasers of,
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WITH 5 YEARS' GUARANTEE.
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Rs. 4.
These Watches are well-finished and good for Rough Use.
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—OR A—
Set of
CORONATION STUDS.
with Solitaires,
Rs. 2.
—OR A—
CORONATION CHAIN.
Rs. 2
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1903.
ON THE
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In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.
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		Rs.
1 Prize	... ...	1,000
1 Do.	—	500
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2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	... ...	250
2 Do. „ 100	„ ... —	200
2 Do. „ 75	„	150
4 Do. „ 50	„	200
10 Do. „ 25	„	250
100 Do. „ 10	„	1,000
200 Do. „ 5	„	1,000
200 Do. „ 1	„	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

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OUR Constituents are hereby requested to REMOVE before the 31st of January, 1903, any of their goods lying with us either for repairs or otherwise, and to note the CHANGE of our ADDRESS from 1st of February, 1903, when our OFFICE and SHOW ROOM will be SHIFTED from Hornby Row to APOLLO STREET, SIRDAR'S PALACE,
C. JOST & Co., Electrical Engineers and Contractors, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

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PROMPT REPAIRS of all description to Carriages. Workmanship guaranteed.
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CLOTH BOUND.

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The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2	0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope ...	2	0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1	0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1	0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1	0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford...	2	0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	8
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogues by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0	12

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Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	93 5-8	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	= + 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 1/4	= „

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 5/16	= + 1/16
2 months hence	22 5/16	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	48 3/8	= + 3/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'14	= unchanged
Berlin	20'45	= — 1/2
New York Demand	4'86 1/2	= + 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged.
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/4 pr ct	= „
6 „ „	3 3/8 pr ct	= „
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	= „
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 7/8 pr ct	= „

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	2 1/4 pr ct	= + 1/2
7 day market loans	2 1/2 pr ct	=

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks 9 3-8. Jan.-Feb. Tone quiet.

METALS.

Copper Braziers £63.
Yellow Metal, 5 5-8d.
Tin Plates 12s.
Bar iron Belgium, £5-1-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11 0-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-0-0.
Para Rubber, 3s. 9 1-2d.
Rapeseed—Yellow Guzerat 35. Feb.-March Sellers. Tone quiet.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 34. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone quiet.
Rapeseed Brown 31 7-8. Jan.-Feb. Buyers. Tone quiet.
Coffee—Coffee in New York, 5 1-4.
Arrivals—Steamers Silma, Cromwell.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet.. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4'66 — 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 35,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl-May.
4'60	4'60	4'60	4'61
—7	—7	—7	—7
May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug-Sep.
4'62	4'62	4'63	4'55
—7	—7	—7	—7
Sept-Oct.			
4'44			
—7			

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	48,000 bales.
Do. last year	63,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	23,000 „
„ Continent	26,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8'90
Futures, month of March	8'67 + 4
Do. do. July	8'67 + 2

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 9-16
Futures month of April	8 73 + 6
Do. July	8'90 + 8
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 6th January 1903 :—

Cotton	13,673 bales.
Wheat	17,026 cwts.
Linseed	1,201 „
Rapeseed	818 „
Gingellyseed	24,348 „
Poppyseed	376 „
Groundnuts	473 „
Castorseed	759 „
Rice	9,199 „
Myrabollams	5,119 „
Cottonseed	27,337 „

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 3-8d
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	188 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.	117 1-2
Shanghai 30 „ „	161
Japan 30 „ „	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 97 9
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 9

Money Market—Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 23rd December	5 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th Dec.	5 do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd Dec.	5 do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone steady	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Ready	8 7	
Forward April-May	7 13	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 5	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 12	
Do. Gujarat		
Do. Forward April-May	6 5	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	8 5	
Forward April-May	7 10	
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	23 8	to 23 0
Forward April-May.	24 0	
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Forward Jany-Feby	35	
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.		
Howree Khandesh Ready	37 4	
15 per cent. Mxd. „	36 12	
25 „ „ „	35 8	
50 „ „ „	34 8	
Black Kutnee Dec.-Jan.	32 8	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	strong.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	35,000

Jan.Feb.	Feb.March	March-April.	Apl.-May
4'67	4'67	4'67	4'67
+7	+7	+7	+7
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.Sept. Sep.-Oct
4'69	4'69	4'69	4-62 4-51
+7	+7	+7	+7 +7

COTTON.—The market is steady and prices at the close are about Re. 1 higher than yesterday. There is a fair inquiry at Colaba and the day's spot sales are estimated at about 3,000 bales. The rain reported in the Khandesh and Berar districts is adversely affecting the crop.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	164	155	—	25 Jan.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	168	160	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G) ...	168	160	...	do
Belati, M G	180	174	...	do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	168-9	162 3	do
Damangaum Poolgaum..	186	180	...	do
Oomra good staple ...	190	184	...	do
Akola M G)				
Khamgaum do } ...	184	178	...	do
Karanja do)				
Broach do ...	207	...	198	25 Mar.
S.-G. Dharwar do ..	...	...	196	25 May
Western do ...	...	...	187	do

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-0-6
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 „
Do New	23-11 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14-6
Bombay „ „	24
English Sovereigns	15-3-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	59-11 „
Do. 17 1-2	59-12 „

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY, 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier, Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 5-8
3 per cent Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-4
Bar Silver	22 5-16

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THERE will be a Yachts Handicap Race to Hog Island on Saturday next, 10th January, in cruising trims towing dinghies. Yachts starting with time allowance in hand, the first Yacht at 2-45 p.m. Course No. 16, 10·6 miles. There will be also Tomtit Class Race to Hog Island, starting at 2-30 p.m., course No. 15·9-4 miles. Entries will be closed at noon on Friday, 9th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

JACOBABAD.

DEATH.

PALLISER.—January 3, at Jacobabad, of pneumonia and heart failure, Mary Emma ("Minnie"), dear and devoted wife of H. G. Palliser, Chief Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, P. W. D.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HUTCHINSON—December 30, at Chittagong, the wife of R. H. Sneyd Hutchinson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SPICER—COLQUHOUN—December 31, at St. Fartholo mew's Church, Scutbea, by the Rev. A. Menzies, M A. John Bishop Spicer, of the Bank of Bengal, son of the late Frederick Spicer, of Gravesend, Kent, to Marion Isabel younger daughter of the late Fleet Engineer Peter Colquhoun, R. N.

GREEN—January 2, at Calcutta, of pneumonia, Aline, the dearly beloved wife of W. M. Green, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Kurseong, Bengal.

LE LIEVRE—January 1, at Delhi, Charles Le Lievre, M. I. C. E., District Engineer, East Indian Railway.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrise, 6h. 25 m. Sunset, 5h. 33m. High water, 5-3m., 5-39a. Low water, 0-0a.

Novelty Theatre, Farewell Entertainment to Miss L. Donnellie.

Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p. m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Indian Gazelle (Gazella Bennettii) has been presented to the Zoological collection by Major Childe, I. M. S.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Guradal entered the dock yesterday and the steamers Ashtahall and Onipenta left yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Oceanien and Clan Urquhart entered the dock yesterday and the steamer Sultan left yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia, except Adelaide, per s. s. Oceanien will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Friday, the 9th January.

NOTICE.—No steamer of the P. and O. Company will sail for Ceylon on the 14th instant. Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia will be despatched via Tuticorin, and closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th instant, respectively, to connect with the contract steamer at Colombo.

THE REV. C. C. HALL.—The Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the President of the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and representing the Chicago University as the Barrow-Haskell Lecturer, has arrived in Bombay, and is the guest of Rev. Dr. J. E. Abbott, Kennedy Bridge, Tardeo American Mission.

A MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT IN BOMBAY.—A member of the Canadian Parliament, Mr. Senator Fulford, who had arrived in Bombay, left on Tuesday afternoon by the Calcutta mail train. Mr. Fulford is accompanied by his two daughters on his travels round the world. They intend to visit the principal cities of India.

FIRE-WORKS DISPLAY.—Thakordas Pranjivan, a Hindu, who resides at Bhuleshwar, has reported to the Police that during his absence from home on Tuesday night at the fire-works display, near Back Bay, his house was broken into, and property valued at Rs. 1,498 carried away. On a search being made about the premises, Rs. 250 worth of the stolen property was recovered.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Panna, a mendicant girl, aged about ten years, was on Tuesday afternoon, going along Vincent Road, when she was accidentally knocked down and run over by a cart. She received a fracture of her thigh bone. The girl was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained. The cart which drove away could not be traced.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held at the Society's Rooms at 5-30 p. m. this evening. Papers to be read include: 1. Some observations on the Solitary Wasp, by Lieutenant-Colonel E. Cretin, I.M.S., F.R.C. 2. The incubation of a Cuckoo's Egg, by Lieutenant A. H. Mosse. 3. Famine Foods:—An important edible yam of the Thana District, by G. M. Ryan, I. F. S., F.L.S.

SENT TO THE WORK-HOUSE.—Before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Tapsel charged E. Murphy, a civil engineer by profession, with having no visible means of subsistence. The accused said that he came down to Bombay in search of employment, but had not been able to get any. He wished to be sent to the Workhouse, and the Magistrate made an order accordingly.

NOVEL WAY OF TAKING MEDICINE.—Khudadad Gustad Irani, aged twenty-four years, residing at Haines Road, was on Tuesday conveyed to the J. J. Hospital suffering from dhatura poisoning. It appears from inquiries that the Irani was under the treatment of a hakim, who had given him pills to be taken at certain intervals. For four days the man did not take any of the pills, and then took them all at a time which resulted in his sickness.

SUIT FOR DEFAMATION BY A BOMBAY SOLICITOR.—Mr. H. J. R. Hemming, a former solicitor of the Bombay High Court, who is at present practising at Colombo, has filed a suit for defamation against the Editor of the "Times at Ceylon," which has been fixed for hearing on the 10th instant, in the Colombo Police Court. Some years ago Mr. Hemming practised in Bombay as a partner of the late Mr. John Macfarlane, on whose retirement from business, he practised on his own account.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, disposed of the case in which Inspector DeBurgh charged Mahomedali Almatali and Abdulkadir Shaikhusein with house-breaking and theft of various articles, collectively valued at Rs. 634 belonging to Mr. N. Manghan, Engineer in the Drainage Department, Bombay Municipality, residing at Mahim, on the Christmas night. The facts of the case have already been reported. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, three months out of which they had to pass in solitary confinement.

THEFT FROM A BOOK-STALL.—Yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Jiana Heera, with the theft of 39 books, collectively valued at Rs. 18-12 belonging to Vishwanath Vinayak, a book-seller in Mirza Street. On Tuesday morning as the complainant was passing along the C. P. Tank Road, he saw the accused sitting near Madhav Baugh with the books exposed for sale. He identified the books as his own and got him arrested. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He had a previous record of five convictions against him, and was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, two months out of which he was to pass in the solitary cell. He was ordered to notify his place of residence to the police for three years after his release.

SMART ARREST BY THE POLICE.—Yesterday morning, at the Esplanade PoliceCourt, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged Ramji Vithal and Mahomed Ibrahim with the theft of four sovereigns, cash, currency notes, and three bangles, collectively valued at Rs. 2,475 belonging to Giga Saduia from his shop in Bibi Jan Lane. Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, defended the second accused. The first accused was a servant of the complainant. Last night both the accused were seen by P. C. 871, B, passing along the Bibi Jan Lane. The first accused was carrying a box on his head and the second was walking with him. The police sepoy stopped them on suspicion, and questioned the first accused as to whom the box belonged. The second accused came forward and said that it was his. Eventually the sepoy placed them before his superior as the statements made by both the accused appeared to be of a suspicious nature. Inquiries were then made, and the owner of the box was found. The first accused had slept in the shop of the complainant the night previous and had taken away the box containing the articles in question in company of the second. He pleaded guilty to the charge. The second accused denied all knowledge of the theft, and said that he was witnessing the fire-works at the time the theft was alleged to have taken place. He said that the first accused quite accidentally met him on the road. The Magistrate held the charge proved against him on the evidence, and sentenced both the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment. He remarked that the smart act of the police sepoy was praiseworthy and deserved some reward. The complainant agreed to pay Rs. 25 to the sepoy and Rs. 25 to the Adams Wylie Hospital at the suggestion of the Magistrate.

STRUGGLE OVER A PIECE OF ICE.

On Tuesday afternoon Mahyar Merwan, an Irani servant employed in an eating-house at Mount Road, Mazagon, went to an ice shop belonging to one Chowgula Mathadysi situated close by, and asked for a piece worth of ice. One Purlad Deshai, a Purdesi servant in the shop, informed the Irani that he had no ice in stock. The Irani thereupon opened the ice-box and took out a piece. The Purdesi servant attempted to prevent the Irani from taking it away, and a struggle ensued between them on the road in front of the shop. Policeman No. 587 F. went on the spot and sent them away with a warning. Shortly after the Irani returned to the ice shop and seizing the Purdesi who was seated on the ice-box by the neck told him to accompany him to the police station. The Purdesi refused to do so, whereupon the Irani picked up a bottle of soda and struck him on the head several blows with it, causing a scalp wound thereon. The Police were informed, and Inspector Hayter immediately proceeded to the shop, and found the Purdesi Purlad Dushai lying unconscious on the floor bleeding from the wound on the head. Mr. Hayter had the Purdesi removed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that the left parietal bone had been fractured to the extent of three inches and a half. The Purdesi never regained consciousness and died at 9 o'clock the same night in the hospital.

Mr. J. M. Payne, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday afternoon at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of the deceased Purdesi, who was about thirty years of age. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against the Irani Mahyar Merwan, who was then committed by the Coroner to the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND ENTRIES CLOSED ON TUESDAY, 6TH JANUARY.

1ST DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 11.

The Mansfield Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 13.

14 Mr J C Galstaun's br aus m Cretonne by Bill of Portland—Chintz 4 years
15 Mr Austin's ch aus h Lochaber by Lochiel dam Elly O'Connor aged
16 Mr Barney Allen's b aus g Kingston by Melos Lady Cheveden 5 years
17 Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's ch aus m Gnulla

The Mahaluxhmi Stakes—Distance 9 furlongs.

1st Entries 12.

13 Mr J C Galstaun's br aus m Cretonne 4 years
14 Mr Murdoch's b aus g Spark
15 Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition 5 years

The Bombay Derby—Distance 1 mile and 3 furlong.

1st Entries 13.

17 Mr George's g a h Alexis 13 3 1-2 6 years

The Gaye Cup—Distance 7 furlongs.

1st Entries 12.

13 Mr Jones b aus m Alma 14 1 1-2
14 Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Beryl 11 0 1-2

The Lilliput Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

1st Entries 8.

9 Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Haydn 13 3 3-4

2ND DAY, SATURDAY 14th FEBRUARY.

The Grand Western Handicap—Distance 9 furlongs.

1st Entries 17.

18 Mr J C Galstaun's br aus m Cretonne 4 years
19 Mr Austin's ch aus h Lochaber aged
20 Mr Barney Allen's b aus g Dandy by Martini Henry—Vain Glory aged
21 Mr Barney Allen's b aus g Glen Allyn by Malma—Verdure aged
22 Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition 5 years

The Importers Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

1st Entries 8.

9 Mr Barney Allen's br aus m Serella by Musk Rose—Betrayed aged
10 Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition 5 years

The Dealers Plate—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 22.

23 Mr A M Bushari's b a l Panalla 11 13 2

The New Stakes—Distance 1-2 mile.

1st Entries 18.

19 Mr Dervish Shukly's g ah Adham 13 1 3-4

3RD DAY, MONDAY 16TH FEBRUARY

The Colaba Stakes—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

1st Entries 10.

11 Mr J C Galstaun's br aus m Cretonne 4 years
12 Mr Barney Allen's b aus g Glen Allyn aged

The Stewards Purse—Distance 5 furlongs.

1st Entries 22.

21 Mr Jone's b aus m Alma 14 1 1-2

4TH DAY, WEDNESDAY 18TH FEBRUARY

The Exeter Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs.

1st Entries 15.

16 Mr J C Galstaun's br aus m Cretonne 4 years
17 Mr Auslin's ch aus h Lochaber aged
18 Mr Barney Allen's b aus g Pepper Corn by Abercorn—Prelude
19 Mr Barney Allen's b aus m Mycsotis by Metal—Butter Cup
20 Mr Barney Allen's b aus g Dandy aged
21 Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's ch aus m Gnulla
22 Messrs Avasia and Galstaun's ch e h Pres by terian by Ayreshire—good Lady 5 years
23 Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition 5 years

The Stand Plate—Distance 5 furlongs

1st Entries 14

15 Mr J C Galstaun's br aus m Cretonne 4 years
16 Mr Barney Allen's br aus m Soretta aged
17 Mr Barney Allen's br aus g Kingston 5 years
18 Mr Murdock's b aus g Spark
19 Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Victory 6 years

The Lawn Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

1st Entries 15.

16 Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Haydn 13 3 3-4

5th DAY, SATURDAY 21st FEBRUARY

The Byculla Club Cup—Distance 1 mile 5 furlongs

1st Entries 17.

18 Mr J C Galstaun's br aus m Cretonne 4 years.
19 Mr Austen's ch aus h Luchaber aged
20 Mr Barney Allen's b aus g Hoop Iron by Metal Nurse-girl 5 years.
21 Mr Barney Allen's b aus g Dandy aged.

The Importers Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs

1st Entries 15

16 Mr Barney Allen's b aus g Kingston 5 years.
17 Mr Barney Allen's br aus m Sorella aged
18 Mr Murdoch's b aus g Spark
19 Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Victory 6 years
20 Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition 5 years

The Turf Club Cup—Distance 1 mile 5 furlongs

1st Entries 14

15 Mr George's g a h Alexis 13 3 1-2 6 years
13 Messrs Ardesir and Karamkhan's b a h Roman aged

The Second Dealer—Distance 1 mile

1st Entries 28

29 Mr Dervish Sheibly's g a h Usmauny 6 years

The Innovation Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs

1st Entries 17

18 Mr Jone s b aus m Alma 14 1 1-2

The Small Pony Plate—Distance 1-2 mile

1st Entries 9

10 Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Haydn 13 3 3-4

Final Entries close on Tuesday, 27th January 1903

NEW RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 10TH JANUARY.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Wednesday 7th January.

Consolation Plate—Distance 5 furlongs

Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Nasarulla 13 1 3-4
Messrs M Goculdass and A Narji's g a h Silver Fox 13 3
Mr Cooper's b a h Duldul 13 2 1-2
Mr Artin A Essajee's b a h Shelter 13 2 1-4
Messrs E Rashid and A A Saif's b a h Young Taiseer 13 2 1-2
Messrs E Rashid and A A Saif's b a h Huddal 13 2 1-2

Selling Plate—Distance 1-2 mile

Mr A M Shamlan's b a h Lord Smith 13 2 1-2 Rs. 100
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Dog Fox 13 2 3-4 Rs. 600
Messrs M Sahan and F] Andrew's g a h Tartar 13 0 3-Rs. 800
Mr Artin A Essajee's b a h Adjuster 13 2 1-4 Rs. 600
Mr A W F's g a h Sinose 13 2 Rs. 800
Mr Dawood Isack's g a h Mabrook 12 2-1 Rs 1,000
Mr Ahmed bin Deeb's g a h Burjan 13 3 Rs 100
Mr Suleman Mahalla's g a h Major 13 3 Rs 700

HANDICAP.

The Melbourne Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Min	9	9	Annie Laurie	8	2
Olga	9	3	Cincler	7	10
Key West	8	13	Optical	7	6
Alma	8	5	Bandicoot	7	4
Winks	8	4	Lady Smith II	7	0

CECIL GRAY,
Secy. W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 7th January, 1903.

THE final decision as to the type of memorial to be erected in Exeter Cathedral to the author of "Lorna Doone" has now been arrived at by the Blackmore Memorial Committee. The design accepted is of the classical order, and embodies a striking portrait of the author, well expressing his genial qualities. The inscription is to embody the facts of his being educated at Blundell's School and Exeter College, Oxford, and will end with a quotation from Mr. Munby's sonnet and from Mr. Blackmore's own work. It is hoped that the monument may be in position by about Easter, and shortly after that date the unveiling ceremony will take place.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mohammadi, 1,251 tons, Captain T A Galley, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE City Line steamer City of Perth, 2,578 tons, Captain D Morrison, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain J S Hirst, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H. Wahlsard, Mr A J Hughes, two sisters of charity, Mr Mayes, Mr J Fonseca, Mrs Logue, and two children, two Misses Lacque' Mrs Bright, 16 railway and 65 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Oceanien s	Frevel	Marseilles, Dec 22
7	R I M S Hardinge.	Baugh	Aden, Jan 2

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Sultan s	Ahrens.....	Zanzibar &c
	Mandovy, Portuguese Gunboat..	Rezo	Goa
	Mohommadi s....	Gally	Calcutta.

The steamer Sultan, Captain Ahrens, obtained her per clearance yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Khandalla, Hirst, for Persian Gulf.
„ City of Perth, Morrison, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 2—Strs Clan

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BERLIN WOOL	CARDIGANS
KNITTING YARN	BALACLAVAS
BROADCLOTHS	SWEATERS
BLANKETS	GLOVES
HORSE CLOTHING	SOCKS, &c., &c., &c.

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BLANKETS FOR MEN.	Do. NATURAL GREY,
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.	MITTENS.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1903.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

THE Sultan of Morocco is a much to be pitied monarch, and even should he triumph in his present troubles it will not be long before he has a recurrence of them. The Sultan is progressive. He knows the value of European advice and assistance in the administration of public affairs. But his people are rabidly anti-Christian, a fact to which may be traced the whole of the present unrest. The Government of Morocco is authoritatively described as being in reality an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws, civil or religious, the Sultan being Chief of the State as well as head of the religion. As spiritual ruler the Sultan stands quite alone, his authority not being limited by the expounders of the Koran. Were all his subjects good Mahomedans no country in the world might be more peaceful; but they are not, though the Sultan is known to his followers as the Prince of True Believers. He has six Ministers "whom he consults if he deems it prudent to do so; otherwise they are merely the executive of his unrestricted will." The present Sultan, who was born in 1878, succeeded his father Mulai Hassan in 1894. To his succession no objection ought to have taken place, for although the Sherifian umbrella is hereditary in the family of the Fileli Sharifs of Tafilet, each Sultan is supposed, prior to death, to indicate the member of the Sherifian family who, according to his conscientious belief, will best replace him. All members of the family are eligible. The succession is elective, and generally the Sultan's nominee is elected by public acclamation at noon-day prayers on the Friday after the Sultan's death" as the nominee has probably possession of the imperial treasure, and is supported by the black body-guard, from among whom the large majority of court officials are selected. When Abdul Aziz died in 1894, the present Sultan was elected in the usual way, but very shortly afterwards a rising in favour of his elder brother broke out. It was suppressed, and the Sultan was reported to have made his position secure—all the more secure after the birth of a son—Prince Hussan three years ago. But the fates were unkind to the Sultan, and his reign so far has been anything but prosperous.

To-day, according to Mr. A. J. Dawson who writes in "La Revue," the country is "entirely rotten." From the occupant of the throne, he says, down to the poorest beggar, everyone sells what ought not to be sold and everyone deceives at every step. The administration of the law is merely a great system of thieving. When a culprit or an innocent man is sentenced to imprisonment the term of his incarceration is never stated, it depending entirely upon the monetary satisfaction he can give to his persecutors. Unless it is shown that the prisoner has absolutely no friends the authorities allow him no food. A rich man, whatever his reputation for goodness be, is, sooner or later, sure to be thrown into prison. Mr. Dawson does not hesitate to state that no concealment whatever is made of the sale and purchase of justice. He vouches for a case of a Moor of Tangier complaining against another. When the complainant's case was called he openly deposited a present before the magistrate. The defendant made no reply, and was sent off to prison to receive two hundred blows. Shortly afterwards the defendant's uncle arrived, and handed the magistrate fifty francs. The accused was brought in for fresh trial. "Why," asked the magistrate, "did you not tell me you had not struck the complainant?" "Why should I have explained about such a brute," replied the prisoner, "the correction I inflicted upon him. . . ." Whereupon the magistrate refused to hear more, and dismissed the case. The importation of a European element into the service would improve matters, but with the natives the saying is "The Knife for the Jew; the Hook for the Christian." So it is almost useless to hope for improvement until after some such revolution as is now taking place. It is notorious that the Sultan wishes to introduce reforms, and that is the very secret of his unpopularity. Mr. Dawson's article enables us the more clearly to appreciate the position. It cannot be denied that the Sultan has laboured hard for the good of his country. He gave explicit instructions to local governors and deputy governors of districts that all State officials must abandon the system of bribery and extortion, and arranged that adequate salaries should be paid to them. But it does not appear that the appointment of a European commander-in-chief of his army has had very good results. What has Kaid Maclean been doing? He pacified the Zammour tribes, but no sooner was this done than he was attacked by another which barred the way of his army along the Rabat road. The Sultan was to proceed from Fez to Rabat, but the commander-in-chief reported himself unable either to advance or retreat being surrounded on all sides by rebel forces. For the tribes have again risen in favour of the Sultan's elder brother whom they hope to enthrone in his stead.

The telegraph has kept us informed of recent events. The Sultan's army which is reported to have suffered defeat with severe losses is composed of ten thousand disciplined infantry and four hundred disciplined cavalry, a few batteries of field guns, ten thousand militia infantry, and eight thousand cavalry in all forty thousand irregular forces. If their discipline counts for anything a force like this ought to have been able to quell such tribal feuds as may be possible. But the tribes beyond the mountains recognise no sort of authority, and are capable of carrying on guerilla warfare for an indefinite period. They have, however, exercised more daring than was anticipated and defied the army, officered though it is to some extent by British, French, and Italian officers. The ultimate result it is yet impossible to foretell. All interested powers profess that even should the Sultan be deposed they are anxious to retain the "status quo." But the action of France will be watched with some apprehension. She has cast longing eyes at Morocco for a long time past, and only a year ago she sought to establish a protectorate there—"so to act that the recognition of the preponderating of France in Morocco shall not remain a mere platonic act." To secure this recognition by Morocco herself the "Eclair" pointed out, urging the Government to action, "there would be no need to plunge into a war of conquest, seeing that the Sultan of Morocco, well aware that he is not the stronger party, and that he cannot count on the support of Europe, is prepared to accept our protectorate." The idea is understood to have been referred to the Powers, and that the Foreign Offices of Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and Italy raised no serious objection. Spain, however, more directly interested in the matter, is said to have raised difficulties and to have made very large claims. That is why the King has just summoned his advisers to discuss the subject, for if France has designs in Morocco no more opportune moment for revealing them can be wished for. She wishes to complete her North African empire "which shall be a second, more vast, and richer France in many respects than the old country, and destined in the course of time which we can foresee to become more densely populated than the Mother Country." This is how M. Thirion sees it, and he has made his countrymen impatient by telling them it is absolutely impossible to exaggerate the natural wealth of Morocco. Even if the Great Powers did not oppose her, however France would probably find the subjugation of the Moors a more difficult task than she is prepared for.

THE AUTHENTICS AT DELHI.

CRICKET-lovers throughout India who have been looking forward with the keenest interest to the match between the Oxford Authentics and the Gentlemen of India at Delhi will be disappointed at the very indifferent display given by both teams. With such a galaxy of talent as that engaged in the match, it was anticipated that the cricket would be the brightest and best yet shown during the tour, both for the Authentics and against them, but the result has hardly borne out expectations. According to the report of our special correspondent, the cricket was of the tamest, and there was a marked absence of any real interest in the match. We can perhaps understand the first part of his remark, as the wicket used for the match can only be described as a rank bad one, but it is difficult to account for the poor interest shown in the play by those whose presence in Delhi enabled them to witness the match, even allowing for the superior attractions of the finals in the polo tournaments. It may have been perhaps that cricket lovers realised that the match would be no real test of the respective merits of the teams in view of the fact that absolutely no attempt had been made by those responsible to prepare a wicket. As far as we are aware the arrangements made for a wicket were confined to the laying down of a matting pitch in the centre of the second polo ground on the first morning of the match. Under the circumstances it is hardly to be wondered at that so little local interest was evinced in the game. The getting together of a team representative of the full strength of European cricketers in India naturally proved a task of some magnitude, and the side which eventually took the field was by no means the best that could be selected. Of the eleven players originally chosen, only six were able to don flannels: Messrs. H. F. Bateman-Champain, E. B. T. Studd, J. G Greig, M. R. Jardine, and E. B. Mathew-Lannowe being obliged to cry off for one reason or other. Their places were taken by Messrs. S. R. Hignell, E. L. French, H. D. Foulkes, W. J. Marsham, and H. J. Hoare, and these with Messrs. K. O. Goldie, H. Cheetham, B. N. Bosworth-Smith, C. T. Studd, W. Troup, and J. D. Guise comprised the team.

It was a cruel stroke of fortune that the side should have been deprived of the services of Mr. W. Troup, one of the best batsmen at such an early stage of the game, and his loss, it is not too much to say, materially affected the issue. The names of Goldie, Studd, Cheetham, Hignell, Bosworth-Smith, French, Guise, Marsham, and Troup are all too well known to Bombay lovers of the game to need any comment, but those of Hoare and Foulkes are comparatively new to the majority of cricket lovers. Both are well-known in Northern India cricket. The former is regarded as one of the best bowlers in Cawnpore, a cricket centre second to none in India for the number of first class exponents of the game it possesses, and judging from the success that attended his efforts with the ball he thoroughly vindicated his selection. Captain H. D. Foulkes who was brought into the team at the last moment in place of Captain Bateman-Champain has been for several years one of the best cricketers in Mean Meer, and received his early cricket training, we believe, at Bedford Grammar School, which has turned out so many fine players in recent years. The Authentics had not quite their best team as Mr. Clayton is still kept out of the cricket field owing to the injury received to his thumb in Bombay. The sympathies of all cricketers will be with this player who, since the fixture with the Parsees has been unable to don flannels. On paper there was perhaps nothing much to choose between the two teams, but the Authentics have been playing so well together lately that a defeat for them seemed a remote contingency. The bowlers assisted by the wicket held the upper hand throughout, and run-getting was apparently always a matter of difficulty. There were none of those brilliant batting performances which we have become accustomed to associate with the doings of the Authentics, Mr. Hornby's effort perhaps excepted, while as for the Gentlemen of India, their batting was distinctly disappointing, Messrs. Goldie and Marsham alone playing up to their reputations. The bowlers had a good time, Messrs. Williams and Powys-Keck for the Authentics and Hoare and Guise for the Gentlemen of India in particular having very good figures. The Authentics are to be congratulated upon winning the most important fixture of the tour, but all lovers of the game will regret that the match was not played on a plumb wicket.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE DARDANELLES.

REUTER tells us that the British Embassy at Constantinople has presented to the Porte a formal protest against the recent passage of the four Russian destroyers through the Dardanelles, declaring it to be a violation of the International Treaties and claiming, if occasion aris, the same privilege for British men-of-war. The Treaty of July, 1841, confirmed by the Paris Peace of 1856, provided that no foreign ship of war may enter the Dardanelles except by Turkish permission. For that permission the Russian Embassy applied in August last desiring the passage of four new torpedo boats proceeding to the Black Sea from the Mediterranean. The Embassy explained that the vessels carried no engines of war on board, and that they flew the ensign of the Russian mercantile marine. The Porte refused the request. The Russian Embassy then addressed a Note to the Porte refusing to admit the latter's contention that the International Convention regarding the passage of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus by foreign Warships can be made to apply to the four unarmed torpedo boats which Russia wishes to pass under her commercial flag, and insisting that her request be granted. In October we were informed that permission had been given. A Ministerial "mezbata" was issued on the subject. After setting forth the terms of the treaties relative to the matter and citing precedents, it said that the demand might be agreed to under certain reservations. The Russian Government professed to treat the matter as a personal question, mentioning that the Czar wished to inspect the four torpedo boats during his visit to Livadia, and promised not to regard the case as one establishing a precedent. Considerable doubt was expressed at the time as to whether the other Powers would regard it as establishing a precedent. It now appears that Great Britain at all events does. This notwithstanding that M. Zinovieff subsequently had an audience of the Sultan, and conveyed to him the Czar's best assurances for the preservation of the "status quo." The Sultan informed his Excellency that he had authorised the passage through the Dardanelles of the four torpedo boats under the merchant flag, and with the same formalities as cargo-boats, in order not to violate the Treaties. All the same, in Turkish official circles much uneasiness was felt, not so much on account of the Sultan's method of getting over the treaties or because of the possible objection of the Powers, but generally on account of the much greater activity which has for some time been displayed by Russian diplomacy. Russia is thus credited with the intention of acquiring two coaling stations, one on the Asiatic coast near the entrance to the Bosphorus, and the other in the Sea of Marmora, presumably for the use of vessels of the volunteer fleet. Probably the action of the British Government has been prompted by a similar suspicion. Whether our claim be admitted or not it is unlikely the Sultan will give his permission on another occasion or that Russia will ask it.

THE arrivals from Delhi in Bombay report somewhat uncomfortable experiences. In one train which arrived this week thirteen passengers travelled in one first class compartment and 26 in the guard's van.

SUCH of the Viceregal Camp effects as are no longer required will be disposed of at Delhi by auction next week, the sale extending over three days. The horses and carriages will be put up on the 13th, the surplus tents and camp equipage on the day following, and the furniture the day after.

ALTHOUGH there has been some slight improvement in General Sir George Luck's health since he returned to England, we regret to hear that his progress has not been as satisfactory as was expected. He is now staying at St. Leonard's where it is hoped that the climate which has restored so many invalids may soon work a change for the better.

MAJOR SIR UMAID SINGH MAHARAO, of Kotak, has commemorated the Proclamation Durbar in a way that will certainly come home to the feelings of his subjects. His Highness has announced that he will remit and strike off all arrears of land revenues outstanding up to the end of the year 1899-1900—a sum amounting to about 50 lakhs.

AT the final sitting of the Mahomedan Educational Conference at Delhi, the Earl of Pembroke and Sir Michael Hicks Beach were among the visitors. Both of them addressed the assembly in terms of encouragement to the Mahomedans. The ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking as an old Oxford man, dwelt on the desirability of establishing in India a University with a religious connection and founded on a basis independent of Government.

THE deaths from plague in India in the week ending the 7th December amounted to 15,847, as compared with 14,203 in the previous week, and 8,905 in the same period of 1901. In Bombay Presidency and City there were 7,025 deaths: in Karachi 18; in Madras Presidency 466; in Calcutta 13; in Bengal 1,675; in the United Provinces 1,366; in the Punjab 3,218; in the Central Provinces 85; in Mysore State 942; in Hyderabad State 665, in Berar 406; in Central India 9, and in Kashmir 9. The worst places in Bengal were Saran, Monghyr, Patna and Shahabad Districts, where there were slight increases.

LADIES in the Durbar Camps have had several opportunites of seeing some lovely dresses, the Viceregal guests in particular having been noticeable for the artistic gowns worn on State occasions It may be mentioned that at the Investiture in the Diwan-i-Am, the Duchess of Connaught was in caude-nil green silk brocade embroidered in large patterns with gold thread and green mousseline de soie floating sleeves. Her Royal Highness had on a diamond and pearl tiara and necklace with ornaments to match, and all her Orders. Lady Curzon on the same occasion was in the Star of India colours, her dress of pale blue satin being embroidered in silver. Her Excellency wore a diamond tiara and necklace. The Duke of Connaught was in Field-Marshal's uniform with the ribbon and star of the Garter and the Victorian chain. These were partly hidden first by the robe of the Star of India, and afterwards by that of the Indian Empire, of which Orders His Royal Highness is a most distinguished member.

THAT the work of the Kitchen committee of the "finest club in the world" is appreciated is again abundantly indicated by the second report for the present year issued to the members of the House of Commons. From January 1 to November 29 no fewer than 156 432 meals were served to members of Parliament and their friends. In this total breakfasts figure at 151; luncheons 40 004; dinners, 47,468; suppers 579; teas (including the terrace) 62 018; and meals at bar 6,212. The wine bill amounts to £1 952, and cigars to £291.

SIR LAWRENCE ALMA-TADEMA (writes a Paris correspondent) is an exhibitor, by invitation, at the International Society of Painting and Sculpture which has just been opened to the public in the Salle Petit. The English master is represented by six works. One is a portrait of Mrs. Rowland Hill and her three children, another is a characteristic Greek scene with graceful Athenian girls grouped about a hemicycle of white marble on the shores of the sea.

GERMANY IN LUTHER'S DAY.

A BOOK OF MEMOIRS.

He who would fully understand the things that led up to the revolt of the Little Monk who at Worms in 1521 fired a shot that echoed round the world, says the "St James's Gazette," should not fail to read the memoirs of Bartholomew Sastrow which have been most intelligently translated by Albert D. Vandam. Sastrow, we are told in an interesting introduction by Mr. Herbert A. L. Fisher, M.A., of New College, Oxford, "was born at Greifswald—of which he became secretary in 1554—a prosperous Hanseatic town, in 1536, the year in which Martin Luther published three of his great Reformation tracts, one of which was the "Freedom of a Christian Man," and when all Germany seemed to be on the eve of a general rising against the Pope. We are told by Sastrow himself that he succeeded in amassing a sufficient competence "to make the devil and his acolytes burst with envy," and we are also told much more than we want to know about his grandfather and other relatives, including his sister Magdalen, who "left her bed to get her own shroud and that of Gertrude out of the linen press"; but in his genealogical discursions sidelights are thrown on the social life of the German people of the sixteenth century which make one forgive the long-windedness. Nowhere in Sastrow's wanderings through Germany did he find the sincerity that dominated the life of Martin Luther, but everywhere among the priests did he find sensuality and ungodliness. Opening the book at random we find proof of the rottenness of the priesthood, and the instances which we give are among the least unpleasant:—

Our host (a priest at Spires) was a careless, irresponsible creature, more fit for the life of camps or of courts than for the priesthood; a gambler, a rogue, a boaster, a drunkard, a brawler, and an adept at jesting and practical joking. He did not care whether his boarders were papists or evangelicals. He was one of the three who celebrated early mass at the cathedral. His young boarders, the graduates, were fond of cards and clever gamblers. They thought that a seasoned gamester like their host must necessarily be a valuable adviser, so they spent their night round the board. About three in the morning their landlord cried. "Brothers, don't you move; I am going to say mass. But it will be short and sweet, just long enough to blow the dust off the altar, and I'll be back." And he was as good as his word.

It was a custom to place, during the night of Good Friday, a crucifix in one of the lateral chapels, and the three priests who said early mass were deputed to watch over it. Long files of matrons prostrated themselves, face downward, and deposited their offerings. On one occasion, towards three in the morning, the reverend guardians who no longer expected contributors divided the receipts and began to gamble. Thanks to his long practice, our host won every penny to the annoyance of his colleagues. A quarrel ensued at the foot of the cross, followed by blows; our man being the strongest, the victory and the money remained with him.

Writing of Rome, Sastrow, in denouncing Pope, cardinals, bishops and prelates, exclaims: "I refrain from numbering the young monks, who keep their vow of chastity as a dog observes Lent." Sastrow "believed in devils as fervently as his great master," and in writing of the English pest, which in 1529 carried off many people at Stralsund, he says:—

It so happened that we had a servant-girl who was possessed. No body had the faintest suspicion of this. When, at the moment of cleaning the kitchen and cooking utensils, she began noisily to fling about sauce-pans, frying-pans, etc., crying at the top of her voice, "I want to get out I want to get out." Her mother who lived in the Zinngiesser Strasse (Pewterers' street), had to take her back. The poor girl was taken several times in a sleigh to St. Nicholas's, and they exorcised her after the sermon. Her case, as far as the answers tended to show, was as follows: The mother had bought new cheese at the market. In her absence, the daughter had opened the cupboard and made a large breach in the cheese; the mother, on her return, had expressed the wish that the devil might take the perpetrator of this thing, and from that moment dated the "possession." The girl had, nevertheless, been to Communion since; how then could the Evil One have kept his position? The priest, interrogated on that point, had answered: "The scoundrel, who has hidden himself under a bridge, lets the honest men pass over his head"; in other words, during the sacramental act the Evil One hid himself under the girl's tongue. The Evil One was excommunicated and exorcised by the faithful on their bended knees.

The Evil One took his departure in this wise: "Inasmuch as one of the faithful had remained 'covered' during prayers, the Evil One politely snatched up his hat, and if God had let him have his own way, hair and skin would have accompanied his headgear." Subsequently the "Evil One" asked in a mocking tone for a pane of the belfry window, "which request was no sooner acceded to him than the pane shivered into ever so many splinters. The girl, however, ceased to be possessed; she married in the village, and had several children."

Another demon possessed Frau Kron, "an honest and pious matron."

The minister was preparing to drive it out at all costs when Frau Wolff entered. She was a young woman who surpassed her sisters in the art of beautifying her face, arranging her cap, and posing before the looking-glass. When the evil spirit caught sight of her he shouted, "Ah, you are here, are you? Just wait a bit till I arrange your cap before the mirror. Your ears shall tingle, I can tell you."

Of a religious diet at Spires in 1544 we have this:—

On the eve of Maundy Thursday at sunset, twenty-four flagellants of both sexes marched by in their shirts, their faces covered with pieces of stuff into which were cut holes for their eyes and mouth, their backs sufficiently bare for the birch provided with steel-pointed hooks to touch the flesh. It was a hideous spectacle, the hooks tearing pieces of flesh away, and causing the blood to trickle down to the ground. The penitents advanced very slowly, one by one, in two single files, divided as it were by Spanish gentlemen of high degree, each carrying a thick wax candle. The whole street was lighted with them. When they reached the church of the barefooted Carmelites the procession fell on its knees and dragged itself from the porch to the crucifix in the choir in that way. Near the entrance the surgeons dressed the wounds; rumour had it that two corpses were carried away.

The Emperor washed the feet of twelve poor men; the king of the Romans did the same. Care had however been taken to ascertain that these people were in good health; nay, their feet had been washed beforehand. The two Sovereigns with napkins round their waists merely dried the feet, after which they waited upon the poor at table. "Friends," they cordially said to them, "eat and drink."

How intensely Luther was hated is shown in the following passage. Sastrow was then serving as a menial in the hospitium of Santa Brigitta, a Swedish priest being the superintendent.

One day while at meal my master announced the happy tidings of the death of Dr. Luther; the hereiarch had met with the end he deserved; a legion of devils had swooped down upon him, and a horrible din had put all those around him to flight. Luther himself had bellowed like a bull, and at the last moment he had uttered a terrible yell; his spirit went on haunting the house. The boarders vied with each other in falling foul of "that abominable Luther," that limb of Satan, doomed, like all the other demons, to everlasting fire. The only one who did not join in this charitable colloquy was a procurator of the Rote; he only opened his lips to murmur now and again: "O Jesu, fili Dei, miserere mei,' to the tune of that famous Italian song to which there seems no end, "Fala lilalela.'

"Here," exclaims Sastrow, "I record for the benefit of my children the prediction of that sainted doctor Martin Luther"

"War," he had said, "will make Germany expiate her sins. It shall be staved off while I live, but the moment I am gone it will break out." Now, he went to sleep in the Lord on February 18 of this year (1546) at Eisleben, his natal town; and the historians have stated that the preparations for war commenced in February at the moment he fell ill. I myself had superabundant proofs in April of both the emperor and the pope arming on all side; and it was at the beginning of June that the Cardinal of Trent reached Rome, dispatched by his Imperial Majesty to hurry the departure of the 10,000 Italian foot-soldiers and the 500 light horsemen.

(Concluded on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE DARDANELLES.

BRITISH PROTEST AGAINST PASSAGE OF RUSSIAN DESTROYERS.

RUSSIA IRRITATED.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

The British Embassy at Contantinople has presented to the Porte a formal protest against the passage of the four Russian destroyers through the Dardanelles in September last, declaring it to be a violation of the International Treaties, and claiming, if occasion arise, the same privilege for the British men-of-war.

The renewal of this matter, after the long lapse of time, shows mature deliberation.

Russia is irritated and the Porte is perturbed at Great Britain's protest.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

It is stated in Berlin that Germany recently informed Russia that she would not participate in any British representations on the Dardanelles question in which she was not concerned. It is rumoured that this action followed an enquiry addressed to her by Britain. Newspapers united in resenting this, especially in view of the co-operation over the Venezuelan affair, but opinions as to the policy of the British protest vary widely. Some papers approve, others deplore the protest as a futile proceeding, emphasizing Britain's isolations. Others prefer the insistence on the continued exclusion of all warships. The 'Daily News" prints an article welcoming the general opening of the Dardanelles.

AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

Admiral Bedford's appointment, following the appointments of Governors Rawson, Clarke, and Chermside, is regarded as part of a deliberate Imperial plan to safeguard Australia and provide the Governor-General with an advisory board of unusual weight and authority in naval and military affairs.

THE FRENCH SENATE.

The French Senatorial Elections now show that the Government has gained thirteen seats. The Government is greatly strengthened thereby.

THE MISSION TO SEISTAN.

The "Novoe Vremya", commenting on Major MacMahon's mission to Seistan declares that private disputes between Persians and Afghans have no concern with England. Russia cannot witness the dispatch of the mission unmoved. The journal asks how Lord Curzon would regard the dispatch of a Russian mission to Kandahar to settle dispute between Afghans and frontier tribes.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Sir Arthur Lawley gave a garden party to-day in honour of Mr. Chamberlain at Pretoria. Lord Milner, Cronje. Botha, and Delarey were present. De Wet was absent.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The "Gazette" announces that the Indian Staff Corps after the 1st January will be designated officers of the Indian Army. The change of designation in nowise affects the conditions of service.

VENEZUELA.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

The Powers have replied to General Castro in a conciliatory tone, but they reiterate former conditions, pending the acceptance of which the blockade will continue.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

The "Koelnische Zeitung's" St. Petersburg correspondent states that Prince Ein-ed-Dauleh, Governor of Teheran, and other officials suspected of pro-British leanings have been transferred to the Provinces, the Shah fearing that they might head a evolution.

NEW GROUND FOR ARMY MANŒUVRES.

The War Office has acquired a large area of broken hilly country in the Peak district, intersected by deep ravines, for manœuvres. Camps will be prepared to accommodate six thousand troops.

THE KING AND QUEEN TO CRUISE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Their Majesties will go for a cruise in the Mediterranean early in March aboard the Victoria and Albert.

THE SULTAN REFRACTORY.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MAUSERS ORDERED.

COUNT LAMSDORFF AND MACEDONIA.

HIS MISSION TO VIENNA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 7.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, 6th January, says that the "Times" Paris correspondent, presumably M. De Blowitz's successor, states that as the result of Count Lamsdorff's visit to Vienna, Austria and Russia have secured the continent almost to a certainty against the possible consequences of any serious outbreak in Macedonia.

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent at Rome understands that the Sultan will fight rather than submit to dictation, and states that Turkey has just ordered three hundred thousand Mauser rifles.

ALL-NIGHT sittings and turbulent scenes have been somewhat numerous of late in the Australian State Parliaments. In one of them at three o'clock in the morning a member besought a colleague, "Do be sensible." The gentleman on his legs indignantly retorted, "No, Mr. Speaker, I will not be sensible."

THE NATIVE CHIEFS' REVIEW.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SHOW.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, PRESS CAMP, JANUARY 7.

The review of native Chiefs' retinues was held in the Amphitheatre to-day, and was an extraordinary Show. It was not beautiful, but picturesque, barbaric, and amazing in its details and wealth of brilliant colour. With the exception of a guard-of-honour supplied by the Gordon Highlanders the whole of the troops in the Amphitheatre belonged to the Imperial Service Contingents. In the arena itself the Jodhpur Lancers and the Maler Kotla Infantry formed a picturesque circle lining the path round which the procession passed. The Viceroy drove into the Amphitheatre, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught, the Duke following in a carriage with Lady Curzon. The whole party took their seats on the dais in [a line. The head of the procession entered the arena about a quarter to twelve, and it was fully two hours afterwards before the last of the gorgeous parade had passed out. The Bombay States were first, not because of any consideration of precedence, but because of the distance to their camps from the Amphitheatre. They were headed by Kohlapur, whose two State elephants were enveloped in gold embroidered jhools. and carried silver howdahs. The most brilliant display among the Bombay State was made by Cutch, whose elephants wore purple jhools richly ornamented and had silver gilt howdahs. The retinue included men in chain armour, a body-guard armed and equipped like Scythians, camels with standards and armed Arab guards, and seventy footmen bearing ancient arms, brilliant standards, and gold embroidered State emblems. Four armed men on stilts produced a 'sensation, and a "rash" or bullock vehicle covered with gold cloth and drawn by bullocks with gilded horns was greatly admired. The body-guard of his Highness the Rana of Cutch, a smart company of men in bright yellow uniforms, were warmly applauded. Baroda was represented by a beautiful silver gun carriage on which a gold gun was mounted, the carriage and gun being drawn by bullocks with gold-gilted horns, and having gold cloth trappings. Among the representatives of Sher and Mukalla were footmen accompanied by Arab musicians who sang weired chants as they went by. The Central India States, of which there were eleven represented, made altogether the most wonderful show of the lot. Gwalior's fifteen elephants had their foreheads fancifully painted, one being decorated with tigers over his eyes, and had magnificent jhools and howdahs of gold and silver. Indore's retinue included twelve led horses whose gear was of silver and gold, and among the elephants that of the Maharajah had a rich gold embroidered jhool, a howdah of gold, and his harness was decorated with great silver bosses. The Begum of Bhopal's horsemen and footmen made a brave show, her Highness's mounted body-guard attracting great attention in their uniforms of crown with gold facings. Among the mass of dazzling colour representing Central India, the display made by Rewah was the most striking. The Contingent included 180 Irregular Horsemen in uniforms of bright, green, and yellow, 200 Infantry in blue, thirteen elephants with standard and banners, and horses caparisoned in silver and gold. There was also a great State carriage drawn by a pair of elephants. In size and somewhat in appearance this carriage resembled a circus van, but it was painted bright, blue, and yellow, had glass sides adorned with curtains of gold and silver gauze, and was surmounted by gold coverings. Among the armed men mounted on the Rewah elephants was a formidable person in armour bristling from helm to knee with spikes, a veritable hedgehog of iron. The elephant of Dhatia carrying the State banner saluted as he passed the dais, while attention was also concentrated on Dhatia by a frantic contest between a couple of drummers as they went by, the one on an elephant and the other on a camel. Charphari's State drums were covered with silver fringed embroideries, and in this part of the procession there were two fine "palkis" in silver and gold. The elephants of Rajgarh, besides their ornaments and rich howdahs, carried standards surmounted by an orb and a fish in silver. The Rajputana States were headed by Jaipur whose elephant carried the State standard, an oriflamme, with vivid bars of green, red, yellow, and black. Sixty horsemen in chain armour formed a most striking feature of the retinue of the Maharajah of Raipur. Jodhpur sent twelve richly caparisoned horses and a number of horsemen in chain mail. Among the Kishengarh Contingent were fifty-two horsemen in armour, four of whom wore silver helms and rode standing on their horses. There were also sixty footmen enveloped in quaint quilted uniform of a State colour. Ulwar's elephants carried the standard and State emblem, the latter a gilded dragon's head with a tinged moving tongue. The Ulwar Camel Corps, uniformed in blue, looked very fine, and a gorgeous elephant carriage added to the effectiveness of the Ulwar Contingent. In the rear of this Contingent were four elephants, one of whom among his other adornments had chandeliers with glass globes on his tusks. Jhalawar's first elephant carried a silver banner and a dragon emblem, and was accompanied by men bearing circular emblems or standards with mirror centre pieces. Between the Rajputana and United Provinces States the small but picturesque Contingent from Burmah were placed. They had a splendid banner borne by men in blue plush uniforms. These were followed by men in quaint palm leaf hats and gold embroidered garments of a Chinese fashion The Burmese elephants with gold howdahs of strange shape brought up the rear of this section. A very imposing and brilliant show was made by the thirteen elephants which headed the Benares' retinue. Besides their other massive ornaments, great chains of silver hung over their ears. Faridkot, one of the Punjab States, created a stir with a caged four-in-hand which has been one of the sensations of the camp. Heading the Nabha Contingent was a Camel Corps armed with very heavy fire pieces. There was also an elephant among the six of this State with chandeliers fixed on his tusks. Hawk hounds gave a variety to the display, and the appearance of a dwarf among the retainers caused great commotion. Kotah created a sensation with a number of Nagas or military ascetics who made fierce combat as they passed along. Jhind had a beautiful silver State carriage, and so had Patiala, among the other distinctive items of the retinue from the latter State being eight elephants, one bearing the sacred book of the Sikhs, and two horsemen carrying the Chief's carpet and mirror. The Kashmir Contingent which wound up the procession included dancers in hideous masks and a couple of giants. An analysis of the detail gives no idea of the colour and spectacular interest of the whole Show. Every State contributing to the display was represented by men mostpicturesquely garbed and weaponed. There were standards and banners of gold and the brightest silks while the great gorgeously bedecked elephants and richly caparisoned horses were sufficiently dazzling in themselves. The brilliance of the review was undoubted, but the general effect was exceedingly bizarre. Each Contingent was accompanied by its own musicians playing the weirdest of native music. At intervals a regulation band would appear, and the general result was a strange medley of sound which was probably in keeping with the extraordinary nature of the spectacle.

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.

THE STATE BALL.

A BRILLIANT OCCASION.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE DRESSES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, PRESS CAMP, JANUARY 7.

The State Ball was held last night in the Dewan-i-Am, the gathering being a very brilliant one. The crush was greater than on the occasion of the investiture, four thousand invitations having been issued for the ball. For the purpose of both gatherings the Dewan-i-Am had been extended in width and enclosed on a fourth side where formerly it was open to the winds. The extension is in perfect harmony with the rest of the building, and except on close examination it was difficult to believe that the addition was merely temporary. A number of ruling Chiefs were present, and their ornaments attracted a great deal of attention. The Rao of Cutch had a superb necklace of pearls as big as marbles and both he and his son were besides ablaze with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi also came in for a great deal of notice, and as a contrast H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad was as usual distinguished by the simplicity of his dress, When the Viceregal party arrived Lord Curzon entered the hall with the Duchess of Connaught and the Duke escorted Lady Curzon. The Duchess wore a dress of white, covered with gold embroidered net. Lady Curzon was also in a very graceful gown of white and gold. Lady Northcote wore white prettily embroidered.

In the State Lancers which opened the ball Lord Curzon and the Duchess and the Duke of Connaught and Lady Curzon were partners, while Lady Northcote danced with the Duke of Hesse. After the first dance, a number of the Chiefs were presented. The supper was served in the Dewan-i-Khas which was approached from the ball room by a long covered way which was lined by the 4th Dragoon Guards. The Dewan-i-Khas is almost entirely of white marble, and is decorated in gold. For the purposes of a supper room an extension had been made at each end and covered by a painted cloth ceiling. Under the electric light the general effect was very pretty. Possibly as a graceful concession to æsthetic sentiment the supper was laid in the extensions and not in the main body of the hall.

ARMY POLO TOURNAMENT

FINALS.

The final of the Indian Army Polo Tournament was played this afternoon between the 4th Poona Horse and the 18th Bengal Lancers. A very large crowd witnessed the game which was good and even. Poona went away at the start, and at half time were leading by four goals to one. The Lancers thereafter pulled themselves together, and playing with very fine combination reduced the lead of the other side to one goal. The game ended in a win for the Poona Horse by four goals and four subsidaries to three goals and one subsidiary.

At the close of the match the Cup was presented to the Captain of the winning team by the Duchess of Connaught.

CRICKET.

The cricket match between the Oxford Anthentics and the Gentlemen of India was concluded this afternoon. The Gentlemen completed their second innings for 143 runs, and the Anthentics knocked off the runs reuired to win with six wickets in hand. Scores :—

GENTLEMEN OF INDIA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Goldie, b Powys-Keck	37	st Hornby, b Williams	0
Cheetham, c Hollins, b Williams	11	b Powys-Keck	3
Hignell, h-w, b Simpson-Hayward	18	st Headlam, b Powys-Keck	0
Bosworth-Smith, b Simpson-Hayward	2	b Williams	30
Marsham, b Simpson-Hayward	7	b w b Powys-Keck	68
French, c Hornby, b Williams	11	l b Williams	1
Guise, b Williams	0	b Powys-Keck	6
Troup, retired hurt	5	absent	0
Studd, b Powys-Keck	11	b Powys-Keck	4
Foulkes, b Williams	0	c and b Simpson-Hayward	5
Hoare, not out	3	not out	0
Extras	13	Extras	20
Total	118	Total	143

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Williams	1[illegible]5	38	2	5	18	3	52	3
Powys-Keck	1[illegible]5	30	5	2	17	8	27	5
Simpson-Hayward	5	18	0	2	8	1	29	1
Hornby	6	19	0	0	2	0	8	0
Ridley	0	0	0	0	3	0	27	0

OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Chinnery, h-w, b Hoare	9	b Hoare	5
Hornby, b Guise	54	not out	73
Hollins, b Guise	22	b Hoare	7
Raphael, run out	10	b Guise	11
Key, st French, b Hoare	17	not out	1
Simpson-Hayward, b Hoare	7	b Hoare	31
Williams, b Stuart	0	did not bat	
Tomkinson, c Goldie, b Hoare	12		
Ridley, c and b Hoare	0		
Headlam, h w, b Guise	1		
Powys-Keck, not out	0		
Extras	3	Extras	3
Total	135	Total for four wkts.	123

BOWLING ANALISIS.

GENTLEMEN OF INDIA.

	O	M	R	W	O	M	R	W
Hoare	25·1	1	51	5	14	1	48	3
Foulkes	6	0	22	0	2	0	20	0
Cheetham	5	0	9[illegible]	1	4	0	17	0
Guise	12·3	1	26	3	10	2	31	1
Goldie	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Studd	0	0	0	0	3	0	12	0

THE EXODUS FROM DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

The exodus of the Delhi visitors has evidently commenced as the trains arriving at Howrah are crowded with passengers. Thirty first and second class coaches were sent on Monday night to Delhi, where most of the carriages that formed the special trains have been detained.

The volunteers leave Delhi to-morrow.

LORD CURZON'S DEPARTURE FROM DELHI.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Delhi on Saturday next. His Excellency's departure will be public en route to Calcutta. His Excellency will visit Jaunpore, Chunar, Sassaram, Rhotasgarh, Gaya, Arrah, Bankipur, Monghyr, Jamalpore and the Jherria Coalfields, and will arrive at Calcutta on the 21st instant. The arrival will be public.

THE fund for erecting a memorial at Bishop's Stortford to the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes now amounts to nearly £3,000. The committee have decided that the memorial shall take the form of a Volunteer Drill Hall (to contain a bust of the late Mr. Rhodes), and, if funds permit, scholarships at the Bishop's Stortford Grammar School, where Mr. Rhodes received his early education. A clay model of the bust to be placed in the hall has been executed by Mr. Conrad Dressler, and will be on view till December 20 at Sir James Blyth's London residence, 33, Portland-place.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Commander G. J. Baugh, R. I. M., arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she left on the 2nd instant. The Hardinge conveyed the 7th Bombay Pioneers from Bombay, and arrived at Berbera on the 31st December. The troops and baggage were landed on the same day. The troops are being concentrated at the above place. There was a large number of camels collected, when the Harding was lying at the port, and Colonel Swaine was superintending the arrangements for the advance of the troops. The Hardinge left on her returned voyage on the 1st instant, calling at Aden en route. H. M. S. Speedy visited Berbera, and thence went to Aden, where she was lying at anchor, when the Hardinge left. The Hardinge again sails for Aden and Berbera with troops on the 10th instant.

THE BOMBAY CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE ON THE FINE ARTS.

ONE of the most interesting and successful lectures of the season given under the auspices of this Association was delivered in the hall of St. Xavier's High School last evening. There was a very large attendance, and the lecturer, the Rev. S. Boswin, was listened to with rapt attention. Father Boswin, addressing the audience on "The Fine Arts," began with a twofold explanation of the subject. Taking first a practical view of this topic, he inquired into the more external characteristics of art. He determined them as labour, skill, and the alternative ends of utility and beauty, and thence deduced the current definitions of the mechanical and the fine arts. Briefly dismissing the former with an encomium on their distinctive feature of manual labour, he illustrated the six recognized fine arts of architecture, sculpture, painting, music, acting, and poetry, by a short and lucid account of the genesis of one historic masterpiece in each of them, such as Solomon's "Temple," Michelangelo's "Moses," Da Vinci's "Last Supper," Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Then adopting another mode of explanation, he discussed the constituent elements of a work of art, viz., matter and form. To elucidate this point he referred to the analogous and better known case of man, who likewise consists of matter and form, or body and soul, and who by this very composition of the immaterial and spiritual in his nature stands forth to mortal eye the living prototype of all beauty in nature and art. What is physically the case in man must at least metaphorically obtain in art: it must have a body and a soul, the body being the material in which art subsists externally, the soul being the ideal thought or emotion which art expresses in that material. In four of the arts matter and form were easily recognisable, but not so in music and poetry. As to music, the lecturer reviewed the controvery as to whether the three effects of sense, gratification, intellectual delight, and emotional pleasure alike constituted the form of this art, and as to poetry, he discussed the question whether language or the mental images of the understanding were its matter.

In the second part of the discourse, the lecturer considered the relation of art to life. Speaking first of professional art, he represented it as a gauge of the culture of individuals and of entire nations, and as one of the greatest moral educative forces brought to bear upon mankind. Turning next to the pursuit of art as coming within the range of the common man, he designated it as practical taste, and showed by concrete instances that it was a very effective means of sweetening life, of making home more bright, and society more refined. Passing finally to the evil effects of art, he attributed them chiefly to that widespread abuse which is known as false realism. He approved of legitimate realism no less than of legitimate idealism. But he denounced that false realism which is a mere copy of every-day life especially in its ignoble and immoral phases, and he particularly held up to scorn the unæsthetic and morally hideous "naturalism" of Zola as a glaring specimen of this pernicious tendency which debauches the real as well as the ideal in art. A contrasted picture of the truly inspired and inspiring idealism of the great artists of the middle ages brought the lecture to a close.

The proceedings terminated with the customary votes of thanks to lecturer and chairman.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

PEOPLE in Bombay will be glad to learn that in the course of a fortnight Harmston's Circus will be in this city. The entertainment is on the same lines as before, although the programme is almost entirely new. Judging by the manner in which it has been received in Calcutta we should imagine that it is even more interesting than was the case when the Circus was last in this city. John Welby Cooke is amongst the horsemen of the company, and the Valdares give an extraordinarily clever cycle act, and there are numerous other items which will be found exceedingly entertaining. The exact date of opening is not yet fixed.

MISS L. DONNELLIE.

Miss L. Donnellie, who as an artiste has a considerable reputation, has only just recovered from a serious illness, and will appear for the last time in India at the Novelty Theatre to-night, supported by a large number of well-known amateur ladies and gentlemen. The programme of the concert is an excellent one, and should prove a great attraction. Mrs. Otto Ernst has kindly offered to assist, and Miss Daisy Hunter will appear in her successful song "Australia," supported by a ladies' chorus. Miss Donnellie has arranged several skirt dances, and the other vocal and instrumental items are of an interesting nature.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN THE CEYLON HARBOUR.

A LADY VISITOR ESCAPES DROWNING.

ABOUT 6 p.m. the other evening, Mrs. Couchman (who, with her husband, Mr. F. D. Couchman, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D. is stopping for a few days at the Galle Face Hotel), with her brother, Lieut. D. J. B. McMahon, of the Gloucesters, started for a short trip on a catamaran. They went round the mail steamer "Victoria" and were about half away back to the jetty, and the lascars were in the act of hanging up a lantern, when the P. & O. launch "Banshee," loaded with passengers for the mail, ran them down at full speed, striking the catamaran at right angles and cutting it in two at the centre, between Mrs. Couchman and her brother. Both were instantly thrown into the water, and apparently the steam launch passed right over them. After the launch had passed they both managed to struggle to the surface, and fortunately had sufficient strength to cling to each other and to a portion of the wreck until the "Banshee" returned and picked them and the crew up some 10 minutes or so later. But they both got considerably bruised and received a very severe shock. The passengers on the launch were very much upset at the accident and did all they could for the half-drowned victims who were taken at once to the jetty. Both are, it is hoped, with the exception of the great shock, little the worse for their very narrow escape, though Mr. and Mrs. Couchman's short visit to Ceylon is ruined. —"Times of Ceylon", (January 2).

ONCE more the "Lancet" returns to the charges against the Post Office of disseminating betting circulars, money-lenders' circulars, and catalogues of pornographic books, to say nothing of lottery circulars and advertisements of quack medicine. The Postmaster-General, when questioned on the subject, as a rule confesses himself unable to do anything. This, it is pointed out, will scarcely do, inasmuch as the Post office Officials seem always able to surcharge communications of the nature of a letter which are sent in open envelopes for one halfpenny. After reciting several remarkable examples, the journal declares that if the law is too weak to deal with such cases the law must be altered.

THE CORONATION IN INDIA.

MOFUSSIL CELEBRATIONS.

RAJPUTANA.

THE Coronation of his Majesty the King-Emperor of India was celebrated here in a manner befitting the increasing commercial prosperity of the town, as a chief centre of trade in the Ajmers-Merwara district in Rajputana. Thursday was a red letter day in the annals of Beawar. Never before were there such general rejoicings throughout the Town, Tomtoms were played at the four city gates. Sweets were distributed to the poor who numbered over two thousand. At noon a Durbar was held in a mandap specially erected in the compound of the Assistant Commissioner's Bungalow at which all the prominent residents, Europeans as well as natives were present. Outside the mandap there was an immense gathering of four or five thousand people.

After the reading of the Proclamation a salute of 31 guns was fired from the chief city gate. The Numbardars who had come with their banners from the districts were each given cash presents and sweetmeats. Photos of his Majesty the King-Emperor were presented to the Durbaris by the Deputy Magistrate and the Tehsildar of Beawar. The Tehsildar called for cheers for his Majesty the King Emperor of India, the Royal Family, the Viceroy, and the Assistant Commissioner which were heartily given, the assembly rising to their feet. In the afternoon sports were held in the spacious compound of the Mission High School. The sports lasted for about three hours, and were a great success affording immense amusement to the abnormally large number of spectators, who witnessed them. Our popular Assistant Commissioner and Collector Mr. E. H. Kealy, I. C. S., was present. After the sports sweets were given to the school children, who numbered about 2,900. At night the whole town was ablaze with illuminations. There was also a display of fireworks. Besides these celebrations, blankets were given to the poor out of a Fund known by the name of "Bibi Dixon's Fund."

AHMEDABAD.

A meeting was held at the Sathodra Nagar Hatkeshwar Mahadev Temple on New Year's day of the Nagar community of this city. An address was unanimously adopted. The meeting was presided over by the late Dewan of Cutch Rao Bahadur Motibhai Lalbhai, who made an effective speech impressing upon the assembled gentlemen their duty to their Sovereign, and showing the necessity of their working together with an united aim and purpose for their prosperity and advancement.

CUTCH MUNDRA.

New Years Day was celebrated at Cutch Mundra with great rejoicing. The library hall was decorated with bunting and flags. Drums were beaten and the pipes were played. The Proclamation was read by the Vahibatiar of the place to a splendid gathering of the rich and influential people officers of the Cutch State. The expenses of the gathering were defrayed by the grand old man of the Cutchee Lohana community, Rao Bahadur Keshavjee Nathoo Sailor. Songs in Gujrati and hymens in Sanskrit were then sung by parties of school boys and girls numbering about 2,500, and handkerchieves and sweetmeats were distributed amongst them.

MARINE BOILERS AND FUEL CONSUMPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 5th instant in a column entitled "Gossip of the Week" you say that "poverty is the lot of the inventor." This will not hold good when one remembers such names as Lord Kelvin, Baron Armstrong, Whitworth, Maxim, Edison, and Stephenson. But that "poverty burnishes the poor man's brains," I concur with you from my own personal experience. I have been possessed with a thought ever since I read W. D. Cruikshank's book on "Boiler Construction" wherein he says that Engineers and Boilermakers have always been seeking to increase their heating surface and never tried to conserve their heat.

The significance of this remark can scarcely be over-rated when one thinks of our modern Marine boilers. We have gained in our heating surface, gained in our distribution of heat, but at what expense except an utter waste of our national resources and our money as well, inasmuch as we have increased the volume of our water in the boilers and diminished the carrying capacity of our ships. We have never kept before us in the construction of our multitubular returns the fact that a gill of water may be heated quicker than a quart. The necessity of remembers your Leader still greater when one [illegible]England's coal supply [illegible] which you showed that [illegible] In your issue of would be exhausted in 30 years. Sutherland's address to the 3rd instant you gave Sir S. [illegible] O. Commpany, wherein he said that their [illegible] alone during the year amounted to £91,000 and he anticipated greater economics in the current year. Now if a 5 per cent., 10 per cent., or 15 per cent. reduction in the price of coal gave such a sum, what must their actual Coal Bills be? Say as an approximation that it is $200,000. The man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is said to be a benefactor to his race, what would the man be who made one pound of coal do where two were necessary before. I aspire to be that man. I am prepared to make a high pressure boiler at one-tenth of the cost of the boilers in use—a boiler in which I propose to apply the maximum of heat to the minimum of water—a boiler that if I come within "coofs" of my anticipation would save three-fourths of the fuel used, and make it possible for a steam ship to go between the old country and the colonies without re-coaling. A water tube boiler in which there would be no unequal expansion into tubes inasmuch as it would be jointless with the exception of my downtake and my uptake, a boiler in which all my water would be lying almost laterally with the exception of the last two named parts.

In conclusion, I am prepared to make such a boiler without any remuneration whatever, and specify the time it can be made in and the labour required if there be a company in Bombay willing to supply the material required. My last employment was in H. M. S. Freemantle under Mr. H. Bennett as a Boilermaker, I have had a wide experience amongst water tube boilers in the goldfields, I put the babcocks together on the associated mine, Kalgoorlie, the Paxman as well, and I put the Heines Patent Safety together on the Derleigh Boulder Perseverance, and they are superior to anything I have seen as yet. If there be a company in Bombay willing to accept my offer I reserve to myself the right of Patent. The English Government offer a bonus of £5,000 for the best water tube boiler and have adopted them in all their steamships recently constructed. Yours etc.—

E. TAYLOR.

H. M.'s Workhouse, Byculla, January 6.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JANUARY 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted.. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor., perfect Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted,
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Turkish route interrupted beyond kerkuk.
Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th January 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	2	7 p.m.	---	---
Teheran	7	2	7 p.m.	---	45
Suez	7	2	40 p.m.	---	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th January, 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	3	0	1
" Karachi	0	16	0	4
" Madras	0	52	0	3

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

AN IRISH EXHIBITION.

"WATER BABIES"

SARAH BERNHARDT ON THE DRAMA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19

For many years Art has been starved in Ireland, and the Royal Hibernian Society has lately shown signs of decadence. There has hitherto been but one annual show of the colourman's craft in Dublin; but now this is to be changed, since a winter exhibition has been decided upon. In the spring the Hibernian artists will exhibit their own work, in the winter they and the public will have an opportunity of studying the old masters, and it is hoped that both classes will benefit. The committee who have the undertaking in hand hope that their labours will result in the improvement of art in Ireland, enable the Academy to get a larger grant than the present few hundred pounds annually, and lead to the transfer of the academy from its present position to a more select neighbourhood in the city. It can be said with justice that never before in Ireland has such a valuable and interesting collection of pictures been on view. The canvases have been brought from the homes of the aristocracy that remains in the country, and most of the works are portraits. Romney is most strongly represented, and after him comes Sir Joshua Reynolds. The latter's famous portrait of Bishop Robinson of Rokeby, Primate of All Ireland, and his Emily, Duchess of Leinster, are, perhaps, the finest pictures in the exhibition. There are two replicas of the former in other collections; but this is the first time the original has been exhibited publicly. It has several times been refused to English exhibitions, like Romney's portrait of Mrs. Catherine Clements, which is also hung. The bulk of the canvases represent the early English and French schools, and the remainder are the works of Irish artists. An examination of some of the latter shows that in laying on the colours several of them were not far behind their more famous brother-artists in skill, but there are many evidences of bad drawing, which is attributed to the fact that in there time there was no school of drawing in Ireland, and the majority of the artists were not in a position to go the Continent to study the art. Irish Academicians admit all this, but as a set off boast that many of the best artists across the water are of Irish extraction. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant opened the exhibition on Monday, and it is hoped that the new fixture will have a beneficial effect upon art in Ireland. Art, as before stated, is starved in the country, and the best workers are being driven to seek other climes. The social revolution of the past couple of decades has swept the "classes" from Ireland, and there are few now who are opulent enough to invest in expensive canvases. The occasional magnate who does patronise the annual show may purchase a small and cheap picture; but his patronage ends there, and the artist has to take his wares elsewhere for sale. The artists whose work is on view include in addition to Romney and Reynolds, Gilbert Stewart, Francis Cotes, R.A., John Hoppner, R.A., Nicolas Poussin, Stephen Slaughter, Baptist Nivelon, Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A., Thomas Gainsborough, Allan Ramsay, Thomas Wright (of Derby), John Opie, Jean Simeon Chardin, Jean Baptiste Greuze, A. De Largilliere, and others of lesser note.

Of all books for children written by eminent writers, we regard Kingsley's "Water Babies" as one of the worst. Three-quarters of it is taken up with matters far outside a child's interest and understanding, and now, indeed, of little interest to anybody. And the remaining fourth, the story of Tom, though pleasant enough reading, is no work of art. With all his gifts Kingsley was a man of a vigorously blundering mind and of no reliable humour. "Why should there not be water babies?" he cries; "just as there are land babies. There are water rats as well as land rats. Sea horses as well as land horses," and so on. One says, "Very well, then, produce your water-baby." And this is just what he does not do. All he produces is a baby under water. Now, a land rat does not become a water rat by being drowned, neither does a horse become a sea horse. A better man would have created a real water baby, a something corresponding to and yet differing from a land baby, just as a water rat corresponds to and yet differs from a land rat. But Kingsley merely claps the word "Water" before "baby," and thinks he has created a new order of being. On Monday afternoon, when Mr. Rutland Barrington's adaptation of the book was produced, some small child saw the hollowness of it all. When the Lobster said that he had a "water headache" a very young voice echoed the word inquiringly. And what is a "water headache"! Had you asked Kingsley, to whom words were sometimes more than things, and whose humour was generally a matter of form, he could only have said, water-headache? Why, a headache that things that live in the water have." Had Lewis Carroll invented the expression, you would know that there was something behind it. He would have wrought "a sea-change," and the child would have received an answer highly satisfactory, at least on paper. If the book is to live it must be in expurgated form. The story of Tom must be relieved of all extraneous matter. This is exactly what Mr. Barrington has done in the play, and a very pleasant two hours' entertainment is the outcome. We see Tom ill-treated by Grimes, for whom he climbs the chimneys. We see him, having lost his way, come down in the room where little Ellie lies asleep with her doll. We see him, in his desire to be clean like her, leap into the river. And we see his adventures in deep water, the terrible duel between the Lobsters and the Otter, and his childish wooing of Ellie, now a water baby like himself. And, besids the wonders of the story, there are many charming songs and dances. Children will enjoy all of it. They will worship Tom, capitally played by Miss Nellie Bowman. They will greatly approve of the sweet-voiced and pretty Ellie of little Miss Norah Moir. Mr. Grimes they will not approve—Mr. Webb Derleigh plays him too well for that. They will admire Miss Marion Draughn, the fairy queen in all her disguises. Miss Moira Hersee, Miss Florence Hersee, and the other village children and fairies and water babies will be a delight, and if they do not appreciate Miss Madge Titheradge's admirable dancing, their elders will. The piece has been well rehearsed, it is prettily staged, and the music of Mr. Frederick Rosse, without being in any way remarkable, is eminently pleasing. A crowded audience, containing many little people, cheered and clapped the play to the echo yesterday, and it well be no less applauded for many an afternoon to come.

On Saturday afternoon M. Paderewski gave a concert at Sydenham, and, though the attendance was good and the audience was enthusiastic, we were somewhat surprised to note an occasional empty seat. That is, however, from the artistic point of view, neither here nor there. That which we chiefly "went out for to see"—or rather to hear—was some selections from M. Paderewski's opera "Manru," and with a desire also to return upon one's memories of M. Paderewski's pianoforte playing. It is of course extremely difficult to pass anything like an ultimate verdict upon an opera, which has been received with much favour, from such hints as one could garner for appreciation on this particular occasion; but we are bound to say that we were not impressed particularly with a sense of M. Paderewski's originality. A scene from the second act of "Manru" (sung by Fraulein Krull and Mr. John Coates) reminded one dangerously of the first act of "Siegfried," and there were reminiscences later of "Der Fliegende Hollander" and "Rheingold" flying about in later extracts in a way that set one wondering if this were intended to be the deliberate assertion of a convention, even as the

example—students of the "Ring" will remember Siegmund in the first act of "Die Walkure"—although it possesses some fairlylike passage of quite extreme beauty is, one the whole, somewhat dull. You feel the intention; you recognize the ambition; and, in the event you are left cold. We are very sorry also to have to add that neither Fraulein Krull nor Mr. John Coates seemed to make the music "live to the ear;" their performance was strikingly conscientious, but it was certainly not stimulating. M. Paderewski took the pianoforte solo part in his Concerto in A minor (Op. 17) and in his "Polish Fantasia." His playing is naturally—and one says the word partly because the thing has become something of a historical fact—full of technical splendour; but, it is possible to say that on Saturday there were moments when he did not seem to express quite that fulness of temperament with which we have been accustomed to associate him. Now and then one found regretfully that instead of the "wandering wings of Ariel," one had to appreciate (in rather the French sense of the word) a sturdy sort of rhetorical expression in which fine as it was, he seemed partly to have forgotten its poetry, seemed to be bent upon outspokenness, to clamour for recognition. The works are clever and engrossing; they show how deeply national and secluded is this artistic temperament; but on Saturday he seemed happy if he could only show how complete was his industry, his determination, his manual skill. It was no wonder, perhaps, that occasionally he fell a trifle short even of his recognized, his occasionally almost preternatural skill; nevertheless who can avoid praising one who has been throughout so true to his art, so loyal, and so painstaking?

The "Cornhill Magazine" is to be congratulated on having obtained for its January number the only article busy Madame Sarah Bernhardt is said ever to have written. "There are minds distorted enough to think the theatre immoral; but nothing is more untrue," she says: "Beneficial it must always be to see the evolution of the human soul, and the more intelligently this evolution of the human soul is shown, the more effectual is the lesson drawn by those privileged to witness it. We all know that a single illustration is worth more than a hundred axioms, and if only from this point of view, the theatre is a potent school of morality; and the awakening of sympathy by seeing the drama of the lives of others prevents the stultification arising from a self-centred life. In spite of the tendency of certain litterateurs to lower this sublime art, it remains erect, alive, poetic, enchanting, evoking, and instructing. Yes, I maintain it is, above all, instructing." After tracing the varieties of pleasure in the theatre, Madame Bernhardt continues: "But the theatre is the love of my life, for I find the theatre the meeting place of all the arts. . . . I first realised my taste in this direction when I was quite a young girl at school, for when there was any talk of one of those little representations common to a convent pension, I felt in the seventh heaven of delight. I lived only in the character I had to represent. I was another being. I know now that these sentiments were the first signs of my innate love for the stage, for indeed my vocation must have been innate, as it received no encouragement from my family. Quite the contrary, and it was rather with the disapproval of my people that I made my debut as Iphigenia as the Comedie-Francaise, with Madame Devoyard as Clytemnestre. I do not recollect experiencing any strong emotions beyond that of great fear, but I remember that when I held up my long thin arms for the sacrifice, the audience burst out laughing. Even now when I play I feel nervous, particularly when it is a new piece. . . . Well do I remember the thrilling feeling of my first real theatrical triumph. It was at the Odeon, when I was Zacharie in "Athalie," and the part appealed to all the religious and patriotic sentiments of my soul. The glow of my enthusiasm kindled the audience until it burst into a very fire of sympathetic applause, which warmed my heart and made it beat with satisfaction at having made a real sensation. Such success irradiates many days of work, and work there ever must be for an actress, without always any ultimate certainty of success. What more powerful sermon against revenge, blind unreasoning revenge, could Sardou have preached than that given in "Fedora"? Could any pages of philosophy equal the power of the page of life exposed to us in this tragedy? The poignard which struck at the real pure passion of her life was the poignard of her own mad passion for revenge—revenge superfluous upon one who was unworthy. Can such appeals to the heart, head, eyes, and hearing be of no avail? There are people, moreover, who maintain that religious things should not be put upon the stage—eh! what a mistake! And how fortunate it is that great minds have not been arrested by the false ideas of the narrow-minded! Nothing is more propagative than the theatre. It is the reflection of the ideas of a nation. It marches incessantly to the conquest of the true and the beautiful! Sometimes it goes too quickly. It has hoped too much from the minds and hearts of the public. The time has not arrived, and then retrogression is necessary, and it was thus with the religious question in the theatre, scarcely twenty years ago. And yet many attempts had been made in the same direction before in France. But a superior force retarded the march of events, and the stream of opposition had to go by. Now the opposing spirits are more reconciled; and they have to confess that all that has appeared for the past ten years as religious work is of perfect beauty, grandeur, and faith." The countless English admirers of the great actress will not rest content without reading the whole article.

On Monday Mr. Wilson Barrett's new play, "The Christian King," was performed for the first time in London. It encountered a rather mixed reception from a rather mixed audience. Any other manager might be daunted, but Mr. Barrett may, we think, be of good cheer. He has long ceased to cater for mixed audiences, at least in London. Ever since he produced "The Sign of the Cross" he has specialized, and his audiences have not been as those of other managers. He has secured and monopolized a very large section of the public that ordinarily keeps away from the theatre on conscientious grounds. Mr. Barrett has only to hold on to secure for "The Christian King" audiences that, whatever else they may be, are anything but mixed. Not that the new play is the least likely to rival in popularity "The Sign of the Cross." That play had the good fortune to be the first of its line. None of its successors has enjoyed anything like the same run. For one thing, they have all been inferior as plays. For another, they have all been more or less repetitions, and even the most conscientious of us likes variety. And it may be that to many "The Sign of the Cross" was as a snare, the first step in their descent into the pit—of other theatres. But "The Christian King" has many things in its favour. It has a spiritually attractive title. And Alfred the Great is a person in whom it is quite respectable to take an interest. "The Christian King" is not a piece that we personally care for. We quite recognize that Mr. Barrett has gone to much trouble to be historically correct and dramatically effective. He has read up nearly all there is to read up. What he does not know about Alfred is not worth knowing. There is, indeed, only one thing that he has not mastered—the man himself. We know, to take but one illustration, that Alfred carried in his bosom a little hand book in which he jotted down things as they struck him. And so early in the evening he makes Alfred pull out a notebook and for the next minute or two busy himself in making entries. Then back it goes into his bosom, and, as far as we remember, it is never seen or spoken of again. What Mr. Barrett intended to convey was Alfred's businesslike habits, of which the use of a notebook is evidence. All he does in fact convey is that Alfred had a notebook of which he was very proud for a time, but soon grew tired. And it is just the same with other things. The upshot is that we come to suspect Alfred of not being Alfred, but rather somebody who has despoiled Alfred of his belonging and seeks to palm himself off as Alfred by ostentatiously displaying them all one after the other.

The Bishop of Rochester was lately credited with the possession of a motor-car, and has since stated that he has neither car nor carriage. This circumstance is notable as an indication of the changed condition of the prelacy. The Bishop, it may be added, is grandson of an earl, is the son of a man of means, and is married to a peer's daughter.

SIR E. SASSOON ON INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

The following is the full text of the speech on Indian administration recently made in the House of Commons by Sir E. Sassoon:—

The hon. gentleman who has just sat down referred to the extraordinarily high level at which the salt tax is maintained, and the state of stagnation of that revenue appears to give a very strong confirmation to his view. I think that we in this House have reason to feel uneasy at that state of things, which appears to argue that less salt is consumed by the poorer people than is consistent with a wholesome condition of life. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will be able to recur to the former low level of tax in the best interests of the community.

TELEGRAPHS AND IRRIGATION.

Then he referred with some misgiving, to the fact that money was being spent on the Indo-European Telegraph Line. The hon. member omitted from his consideration the fact that we have already a direct cable to India, but even that is not sufficient, and I would ask my noble friend the Secretary of State for India whether any steps have been taken to connect Keeling Islands, by means of a spur cable, with Ceylon. I need hardly impress on the noble lord the advisability of getting that done, because it would afford us a duplicate cable to India by way of Vancouver, Australia, Keeling, and Ceylon, and thence on to India. I have already mentioned the matter to the Colonial Secretary, under whose jurisdiction Keeling is, and he promised to see to it at the earliest possible opportunity. My noble friend the Member for Dumbartonshire has very pointedly drawn the attention of the House to the shortcomings of successive Indian Administrations, as to the absence of large and comprehensive schemes of irrigation. I am endorse a good deal of what he said, while not being able to blame the Indian Government. After all, they, like any ordinary individual, have to cut their coat according to their cloth, and I am not sure that they have not exercised a wise and salutary discretion in disposing of their limited financial resources by encouraging the construction and promotion of branch railways, so that wheat and grain from districts where there is a plethora of them may be transported into other districts where there may be a scarcity. At the same time, I am far from wishing to throw cold water on the views and arguments advanced with so much ability by my honourable friend, and I would fain hope and believe that the Government may soon be in a position to undertake and to establish schemes of irrigation which would tap large sources of supply, such as those afforded by the mighty rivers there, and so bring large tracts of land under cultivation.

SOURCES OF INCOME.

I now desire to associate myself, though in a guarded way, with the congratulations tendered to the noble Lord on the statement presented to the House. Substantially it exhibits, on the surface at any rate, a progressive and a prosperous development of the financial and economic position. The elasticity displayed by the various branches of revenue is certainly remarkable, but one is naturally led to inquire, in estimating whether there has been an improvement on a relative set-back, whether these sources of revenue are sources to which the ryots and masses of the agricultural population to any extent contribute. That is one point. The other is whether the general expansion of activity is co-extensive with and at all proportionate to the increase of the population, which, in spite of famine, has undoubtedly taken place in the last two decades. The House will remember that within that period the whole of the Province of Upper Burma with its eighty odd thousand square miles and three to four millions of inhabitants, has been incorporated with British India. What are the sources of income which have increased in bulk and in volume? My noble friend tells us that they are from imports, such as cotton goods and beet sugar, which the proletariat certainly do not use, and, again, from such heads as post office, stamps, excise, and income tax. The increase in stamps is held to be a sign of greater combativeness and a litigious spirit; and as regards excise, the debate has shown that in spite of the determination of the Government to discourage the provision of facilities for drink, drunkenness is not on the decrease, and therefore an addition to that head of revenue can be no matter for gratification. What I mean to say is that these are not categories of State income obtained from the poorer people, and I submit that they can scarcely be considered as affording any reliable evidence of a widespread increment of the margin of prosperity and purchasing power.

FACTORS OF PROGRESS.

My noble friend has told us of the rate at which surpluses have accumulated, I beg leave to examine and to dissect analytically the conclusions he so readily draws, or which seem to be so glibly drawn, as to the people's well-being, and when my noble friend assures the House on the warrant of the expansion of the revenue shown by the last two accounts, that this is the case, I feel bound to part company with him. After the choruses and paeans of rejoicing shown indifferently on these and on the benches opposite, I rather feel like a skeleton at the feast. What are, broadly, the factors, the co-efficients of a country's progress? In a country like India, I would say the state of the export trade the condition of the manufacturing industry and of the railways, would be the best creteria guide to one's opinion. Now as regards the export trade we are told that it has increased by 16 per cent. True, but that increase is shown on a comparison with the exports in years of famine, and after two or three years of enforced rest the soil is bound to show its recuperative power, and I therefore question whether that increase is quite as satisfactory as under former currency conditions it might reasonably have been expected to be. It is also true that railway receipts have improved, but let us remember that even during the last year the effects of famine had not altogether disappeared and I do not know to what extent these receipts may have been affected by the transport of men and of grain in connection with famine relief, and therefore paid for by the State. And when we come to the state of manufactures, it indicates a high water-mark of stagnation if not of decadance and retrogression, and so one feels impelled to ask whether these surpluses have not been derived at the cost of numerically and economically two of the most important classes of the community by the insidious operation of currency changes.

CONDITION OF INDUSTRIES.

The staple manufacture in Bombay consists of cotton goods. I refer principally to that Presidency because I happen to know something of it, but I am assured that my remarks equally apply to kindred industries in other parts of India. In Bombay no less than fifteen to twenty crores of rupees has been invested in cotton mills. Out of the sixty that were flourishing before the closing of the mints no fewer than fifteen are now eking out a precarious existance and ten others are utterly unable to cope with the critical conditions which now confront them. I have the authority of a native gentleman whose expert knowledge of the subject my noble friend will not deny. I mean Mr. Tata who says that market values declined even in 1895 below the point reached in 1890 that in nearly every case the value of 1900 is much lower than that of 1890 and 1895, and lower than the par value." So much for the textile industry. If the House turns its attention to the tea, coffee, and indigo enterprises it will find that they experience the greatest difficulty in maintaining the competition against the products of similar industries coming to Europe from silver standard countries. Does my noble friend think it so inconceivable that the disturbance of values, necessarily of a far-reaching character brought about by the alteration of the standard and the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver may have exercised a powerful influence in contributing to these untoward and prejudicial results? I am told that other causes have been at work, extraneous, alien and beyond the will or the ordering of the Indian Government, and that these are substantial factors in the phenomena which I am endeavouring to submit to the judgment of the House. Granted that, I ask how are we representatives of the highest tribunal, to which are committed the interests and the welfare in the last resort of those hundreds of millions of poverty-stricken peasants—we are, according to the felicitous phrase of the right hon. gentleman opposite each of us a member for India, who owe it to our consciences, as my right hon. friend the Member for the Forest of Dean, says "to see that these millions do not suffer from the misplaced and ill-judged administrative initiative of the Indian Government"—how are we without the facts and the data and the testimony of those who suffer, to discriminate between those elements in the economic situation which Government is capable of redressing or largely mitigating, and those other elements which, resulting from causes outside the purlieu of their control, must consequently be beyond their power to affect?

THE CURRENCY DIFFICULTY.

With all due deference I submit to my noble friend whether it is not a reasonable proposition that when an issue of such gigantic magnitude is weighing in the balance, when the origin of that issue is apparently connected with, and has become progressively acute since, the inauguration of those currency laws with which the House is familiar, that some kind of serious and searching inquiry, not necessarily a public inquiry—I should rather say that inquiry by Government officials in India should be instituted—to ascertain as far as may be the subtle play of the economic forces which you have created, and so endeavour to reach a solution of the problem in the interests of the teeming, toiling masses of the community. That was a stupendous change. It was, after all is said and done, decided on under the spur and stress of a difficult and an increasingly awkward Budget situation. That situation cannot be held solely to be a justification of that step, irrespective of its effect on the wealth producing members. However, that situation has undoubtedly been relieved, but whether relief has or has not been procured at the cost of transferring the burden from the shoulders of classes—I mean those who have to send money home and those who use articles and luxuries of European origin as the house will see, a relatively insignificant class—on to the shoulders of another by far the most important and from helpless and uncomplaining nature the class that compels the consideration and commiseration of this House—I mean, of course, the agricultural people.

BEGGING THE QUESTION.

My noble friend brushed aside with perfect courtesy, but with an easy nonchalance the whole matter by informing me that the Commission of 1899 had disposed of the whole thing and that there is nothing in the allegations to invalidate its finding. That was a question begging reply, as I hope to show presently. He entirely missed the gist of the point of the case. The Commission presided over by the right hon. gentleman opposite commenced its labour in May, 1898. I beg to ask the attention of the House particularly to this point. The rupee had then barely attained the steady equilibrium of 16d. because it was only in May, 1898, curiously enough, that it touched that magic figure and beyond infinitesimal oscillations has remained there ever since. My noble friend will see that the economic disturbance and transference of the incidence of the burdens, if such things have taken place consequent on the diversion of the rupee from the intrinsic value of silver, had not had sufficient time to operate. I think hon. members will acquiesce in the contention that that Commission investigated a state of things against which we have no complaint to make, and not the fixed 16d. rate, which since its report has been crystallised as a permanent factor. What is it that in the main has enabled the rupee to be screwed up to, and to be maintained at, a parity of 22d. per ounce when the metal of which it is composed has gradually dwindled until it has now reached the abnormally and unprecedentedly low price of not much more than 22d. by manipulation and contraction of the currency? That is incontestable; at any rate, I have not seen it successfully disputed. The policy was admittedly and avowedly a tentative policy. The Indian Government having categorically refused to name a minimum for the sale of their drafts, it shows that in their view it was in the nature of an experiment. It would seem that now, after the lapse of four years, during which equilibrium in exchange has been secured it is reasonable to ask that some review of its action and its effect on Indian commerce, trade, and industry should be undertaken.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

India is a poor country, and the gold standard suddenly introduced there cannot have been without its effect on interests which have from time immemorial been based on a totally different standard. The employment of gold enters infinitesimally, if it enters at all, into the daily transactions, consequently the restriction of the coinage—and during the last eight years something like five-and-a-half to six crores less has been coined than would have been coined judging from the average of former years, and not allowing for any expansion of the people's needs—tends, and must from the nature of the case tend, to produce periodic disturbance in the money market and harassment to the multiplicity of business transactions. We see this curious phenomenon that while the rupee has been artificially increased in value, it has to-day scarcely any greater purchasing power in India than it had before the mints were closed. On the other hand, let me very briefly illustrate what has occurred. The exporter in India sells his produce, say wheat, at 40s. a quarter in England; as a matter of fact it is rather less, but that does not affect the argument. For these 40s he gets about 40 per cent. less in rupees, so that he is mulcted to that extent. He is obliged to part with a larger percentage of produce, while the weight of taxation remains the same. There is no point in the argument that he should hold out for a higher gold price, and for this reason, that the price of a commodity is ultimately determined and governed by the cost of its production at the largest sources of supply and centre of production and distribution, so that while American and Australian and Russian cereals are selling at a certain level of price, Indian wheat must obviously adapt itself and conform to that level.

ON AUTHORITY.

If the House desires an authoritative confirmation of what I am advancing, I beg leave to read a very short extract from a letter of the Treasury to the Secretary of State for India, bearing date November 24, 1879. Referring to the proposal of the Indian Government to restrict the coinage of rupees: "My Lords say in general the object of those governments who embark on that course is to diminish the amount they have to pay to their creditors. In the present case, the object of the Indian Government appears to be to increase the amount they have to exact from the taxpayers. My Lords fail to see any real difference in the character of the two transactions. If in the present level of exchange be due to the depression of silver, the Government scheme, if it succeed, may relieve the Indian Government and others who desire to remit money to England. But this relief will be again at the expense of the Indian taxpayer, and with the effect of increasing every debt or fixed payment in India, including debts due by ryots to money-lenders." Then again, the Indian Government, writing to the Secretary of State in 1886, freely admits that "So far from the value in exchange having proved injurious to the people of India, the Indian cultivator appears to have actually gained." I feel sure the noble lord would be the last person to dispute the soundness of the opinions I have quoted, and if the Indian cultivator gains by a low exchange, the converse of the proposition, that he absolutely suffers from high exchange must hold good. They further seem to bear out what he himself told us of the increasing indebtedness of the Indian peasantry,

DISASTROUS EFFECTS.

Now, if these effects are such as I have stated them, as regards gold standard countries, as regards the country further East, where the exchange varies with the movements of the white metal, the effect is still more disastrous. The Indian manufacturer, having to sell his goods in dollars, finds that when he converts those dollars into rupees he only gets 130 for every 100 dollars, while formerly, when the exchange between the two countries was on the same basis, he got no less than 220 rupees. This is a serious loss, and when we consider that these disabilities are coincident with the growing competition of Japan, the question of India's loss can be perfectly well measured by the House. And now comes the gravest blow of all. You have by a stroke of the pen reduced to a considerable extent the intrinsic value of the savings of the people. These are invested in ornaments or ingots of uncoined silver. They are hoarded against a rainy day. They used to be disposed of weight for weight against the rupee. Now they can only obtain one-half. Has this arbitrary knocking-off of half the garnered wealth of the poor had no effect on their power of resistance, their capacity of self-sustenance on occasions of famine? Does not this lend point and substance to the accusation freely made by demagogues and agitators, interested agitators if you like to say so, in whose mouths a weapon of this sort can be used with the most telling and damaging effect, that the last famine was more a rupee than a grain famine. We hear paeans sung in speaking of the surpluses achieved, and yet in 1894-95, though exchange was at its very lowest, the Budget was balanced with a substantial surplus. While all the economic manifestations point to the great probability, I put it no higher than that, that the poorer classes are being ground out of existence by the juggernaut car of the State rupee, and, while the lines of the peasant appear to have fallen in anything but pleasant places, the manufacturing classes, as I have already tried to show, are about as badly off, and why?

CASE FOR INQUIRY.

You have imposed, and both parties are tarred with the same brush, excise duties on the handicraft of the Indian, out of sheer pusillanimity, ostensibly in the name of some pedantic sacrosanct doctrine, some Cobden Club heterodoxy, but really to prevent and with deference to the altruistic doctrine of the member for Oldham, the coarser kinds of yarns and cloth and these constitute the chief productions of the Indian mill from interfering with and shutting out some portion of Lancashire goods. Where, in the name of all that is reasonable, is the justice or justification of your action Sir? I see no redeeming feature in this sordid squalor of electoral preoccupation. In our Colonies Protection is rampant and more flagrantly and more outrageously rampant in that the goods from the Mother Country are indiscriminately attacked with those of the foreigner. We have reduced the value in rupees of the farmers' produce, we have caused his hard-earned savings to shrink to one-half, we have brought the various industries to the brink of ruin, and does my noble friend, with all this cumulative evidence before him, seriously believe that he has allayed the apprehensions or met the objections of those who, rightly or wrongly think that substantial grounds exist, that there is a strong presumption in favour of investigation since the sixteenpenny rupee was crystallised into stability, by riding off on the conclusions of the Fowler Commission? I would ask my noble friend what self-respecting economic observer would be satisfied with the deductions and conclusions gained under the circumstances of that commission. I would appeal to him not to turn a deaf ear to those plaints and remonstrances, faint though they be, which reach this House from the people of India. I appeal to him, as the member for Kilmarnock did in his vigorous phillipic, not to be inveigled and overpowered by the miasmic opinions of the bureaucratic element that abhors change and inquiry as much as nature abhors a vacuum.

I have had some experience of this inertia, of this aversion to the brushing away of cobwebs, of secret arrangements and mystifications in the region of cables. A sacred charge lies on each of us, and my noble friend if he spurns their tribulations, if he disdains to inquire into them, would be gratuitously assuming responsibility of the gravest kind. If so, I would venture to hope that with the assistance and sympathy of this House I may be allowed to appeal to the tribunal of public opinion to make effective these representations, and while in no way prejudging the issues that cluster round this matter, we may send an eirenicon of hope to the sorely tried, though staunchly loyal, people of India.

Mr. Weir described the money-lender as a great curse to the poor tenant farmers of India, and advocated a wide extension of the system of agricultural banks. The Government of India ought also, he thought, to establish technical schools to encourage the young natives to engage in manufactures and commerce.

GERMANY IN LUTHER'S DAY.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Over-zealous priests were punished in this wise:—

I have often seen the strappado given; among others to priests guilty of having said more than one mass per day, a practice considered hurtful to the interest of their fellow-priests. A pulley is fixed to the coping of the roof; in the middle of the rope there is a stick which stops the rope running along the groove farther than that. The culprit, his hands tied behind his back, is attached, to the one end of the rope, which is in the street. After that he is hoisted up and left to fall suddenly to within a yard of the ground. In that way the wrists pass over the head, and the shoulders are dislocated. After three hoistings he is unbound, taken into the house, when his limbs are set, an operation which the "lictores" perform with the greatest ease in virtue of their great practice. There are, however, patients who remain maimed all their lives.

Throughout the book the translator's footnotes greatly assist the reader. For instance, Sastrow, in writing of his brother, a learned man who was in touch with Luther, states that one of this brother's books was "Espicidion Martyris Christi Doctoris Ruberti Barnes,"; "which caused a good deal of trouble both to him and his printer"; and Mr. Vandam tells us that this Dr. Barnes was the chaplain to Henry VIII., who was sent by the King to Wittenberg to consult the theologians on the subject of Henry's divorce from Catherine of Arragon. On returning to London he showed so much zeal for the new faith that the King sent him to the Tower. Although a reconciliation took place, Barnes was burned in 1540. He negotiated the marriage with Anne of Cleves, and when the divorce took place he was sentenced to death. Several good illustrations are incorporated in the volume.

"A REAL SAVAGE BANQUET."

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON AT A FEAST OF CANNIBALS.

A numerous company was present at the annual dinner of the Savage Club at the Hotel Cecil on Saturday, December 13, Sir Wm. P. Treloar presided, and amongst others present were Lord Howard de Walden, Sir Harry Johnston, the Marquess of Queensbery, Sir J. D. Linton, P. R. I, Sir W. Ewart, Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe, Messrs. Rufus Isaacs, K. C., Edward Terry, G. Manville Fenn, W. B. Pegetmeier, and H. S. Tuke, A. R. A.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast "Our Guests" expressed the general regret at the absence of Sir Edward Clarke who was unwell. He was afraid Sir Edward had been mixing too much in highly civilised society. The Savages were primitive but they were pure.

Sir Harry Johnston, in responding, said he naturally took an interest in savages, and he was coming to take a greater interest in English savagery than in African, which was fast disappearing under the influence of a not altogether beneficent civilisation. He remembered well his first African banquet. It was a banquet—this was a perfectly true story—given by real savages in a very wild district in West Africa. He was a very timid guest, for he had been hauled out of his canoe to attend the banquet, and his porters were all temporarily imprisoned. It was a great feast in honour of some ancestors; and he was told that this ancestral feast consisted to some extent of the ancestors themselves. (Loud laughter.) In the course of the feast there was served a red paste of a rather agreeable flavour. He asked its composition and received the laconic reply "Man." He was told this paste was made from a relative—(laughter)—who had been smoked over a fire of weeds and was subsequently cut up and made into a paste with palm oil and red pepper. By partaking of some of this he was thenceforth regarded as being no stranger to the tribe. At his last African banquet, about a year ago, it was again an assembly of black people, but this time the menu was written in French—(laughter)—and the feast was certainly cooked under French influence, so in this, as in other directions, Africa was losing its savagery, and he was afraid life there would soon become as tame as our life seemed to us.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs, who also responded, said his qualification for replying was, if he understood the Chairman rightly, that he had become familiar with higher civilisation. (Laughter.) "I wonder what he means," added Mr. Isaacs archly." In case I am not quite correct in my apprehension and in case I am right in my view of what he meant, I shall say nothing about the higher civilisation." (Laughter.) He was tempted, in addressing a meeting of the Savage Club, to stray into the spacious domain of art, literature and science. But he should resist the temptation, for he had learned a lesson. (Laughter.) Particularly having regard to Sir Edward Clarke's absence he should desist. He did not belong to the profession of literature, art or science, and as he did not belong to them he was not entitled to criticise. (Laughter.) He must content himself with making remarks upon things which passed in his ordinary life and with which he was familiar. But most of them would not bear repetition at this time. (Laughter.)

The speeches were interspersed with selections from a delightful programme of music, and a pleasant evening was spent.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

SIMLA, JANUARY 7.

The barometer generally has risen over western India, and generally fallen elsewhere. The depression over Gujarat is still shown, but it is even slighter than it was yesterday. Light snow has been received at Ranikhet, Mussoorie, Chakrata, and light rain at Roorkee, Meerut, Poona, Malegaon, Akola, Amaoti, Nagpur, Kotah, Sutna, Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi, and Seoni. In the Peninsula the weather is still slightly unsettled, and scattered showers have been received, the only heavy shower having, however, been one inch at Tinnevelly. The mean temperature has generally fallen, but the heat is greater than usual all over the central parts of the country and in the west and the south of the Peninsula. It is normal in north-west India, and lower than usual in north-east India and Burma.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular. Gradients are steep to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong at Jamnagar, Dwarka, Bangalore and Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of the day temperature are moderate, but those of the night show a large excess over normal in almost all districts. The maximum varied from 94° at Cochin to 67° at Delhi, and the minimum from 39° at Lahore to 78° at Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Berar and at Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Allahabad, Aurangabad, Malegaon, Bangalore, Madras and Negapatam. Humidity shows a large increase in Berar, Rajputana, Sind and at Bhuj, Jamnagar, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Nagpur.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell in Berar and at Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Malegaon, Poona, Cuddapah and Colombo.

Weather is gradually becoming fine, but is still favourable for local scattered rain in Berar, Deccan, the Central Provinces and the Madras Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Mr. Esau, the "man monkey," was the object of scientific interest at a meeting of the Medical Association of New York the other day. Over 20 medical men noted that the conformation of the skull showed a cranial capacity far above that of the ordinary monkey in size. The kneecap disclosed the fact that Mr. Esau was intended by Nature to stand and walk erect. The animal was regarded as more closely approaching human characteristics than any monkey ever examined.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE OF ARCOT.

It is with much regret that we have to announce the death at Delhi, of Sir Muhammad Munawar Ali, Khan Bahadur, Prince of Arcot, the premier Mahomedan nobleman of the Carnatic. His death will throw a gloom over the Coronation celebrations at Delhi, and will plunge the Mahomedans of Madras, of whom he was the representative and leader, into the deepest mourning. His Highness was the representative of the former Musselman dynasty of the Nawabs of the Carnatic, the descendants of the famous Anwar-ud-din, who owed his title to the Nizam of the Deccan, the Viceroy of the Great Moghul. The rank and title of Nawabs of the Carnatic were continued by the British, the first Nawab to be placed on the "musnud" under British auspices being the Nawab Azim-ud-Dowlah, who was installed at the beginning of last century by Edward Lord Clive and the dynasty continued till 1855 when the then Nawab, Ghulam Ghous Khan, died without issue and the "musnud" and its property escheated to the Crown. The uncle of the last Nawab, Prince Azim Jah, claimed the title and his claims were strongly urged in Parliament and in 1871 a compromise was effected whereby the title of Prince of Arcot was bestowed upon the then representative of the Carnatic Family. The late Prince was the fourth holder of the title and succeeded to it 14 years ago. He was the nephew of the last Prince and a grandson of Prince Azim Jah.

He was a comparatively young man at the time of his death, being only 44 years of age. By birth and official recognition he was the acknowledged leader of the Muslim community. He was an amiable and unassuming man, very retiring in his habits; but this did not prevent him loyally carrying out the duties of his position when any public movement in Madras demanded his presence and co-operation. It was this sense of duty which prompted him to respond cordially to the invitation to attend the Coronation celebrations at Delhi. He was never very robust, the great cold of the Punjab winter told upon a constitution accustomed only to the mild cold weather of Madras. Soon after the Durbar opened we received the news that His Highness was suffering from congestion of the lungs, and had been ordered back to Madras. He, however, though seriously ill, took his allotted part in the Proclamation ceremonial. He then became worse, kidney complications having set in and he was unable to take any further part in the stately and elaborate ceremonial, and he decided to return at once to Madras, though he was advised to remain at Delhi. His Highness died at the railway station as he was stepping into the train. His body will be brought to Madras by special train for interment, a Guard of Honour paying the customary honours to his remains on leaving Delhi and on arrival in Madras. The Prince of Arcot was held in much esteem by the Governments of India and of Madras. He was granted the title of Khan Bahadur in 1876 and in 1897 was created a K.C.I.E. He leaves four sons who were all granted the title of Khan Bahadur in 1897. His eldest son, Prince Ghulam Mahomed, will succeed him.—"Madras Mail."

A CITY OF GHOSTS.

Almost forgotten even by its mother country there are large numbers of fairly well-informed people in Great Britain who would be puzzled to locate the little territory and city of Goa, still held by Portugal on the western coast of our Indian Empire. It stands there amidst the teeming and busy life of India, with its decadent trade and scanty population, with all its crumbling magnificence of churches and palaces like nothing so much as a tale that is told.

Once the trading centre on the western coast of India and the capital of the Portuguese settlement in the East, it is now little better than a mass of deserted ruins. Its original grandeur, however, is still easily traceable in its decay. The city which the great Albuquerque founded eight miles from the spot now occupied by the modern town was planned with great magnificence. The streets were finely laid out, the buildings regularly and handsomely built of stone, among them noble churches and a great cathedral exhibiting specimens of architecture superior to anything attempted by Europeans in any other part of India.

It was surrounded by fortifications which were practically impregnable, and repelled the assault of great armies which assailed them. In the zenith of its pomp and pride it boasted a population of 300,000 souls, and was full of life and bustle, and with the splendour and wealth of the Orient. They called it the City of Palaces, the Empress of the East. Its Viceroyalty was the most splendid and coveted appointment in the world. Men came there for five years, and retired with colossal fortunes. Governed by a succession of Viceroys, many of them the bravest and wisest of the Portuguese nation, Goa rose to a height of power and wealth almost incredible.

But then at last came the Jesuits and the Holy Tribunal of the Inquisition which celebrated its terrible and deadly rites with more fervour and vehemence at Goa than in any other place. Religious persecution, pestilence, and wars with the Dutch, disturbances arising from an unsettled Government, and above all the slow but sure workings of the shortsighted policy of the Portuguese in intermarrying and identifying themselves with the Hindoos of the lowest caste made her fall as rapid as her rise was sudden and prodigious.

In less than a century and-a-half after Da Gama landed on the Indian shore, the splendour of Goa had departed for ever. The inhabitants fled before the deadly fever which soon fastened upon the devoted precincts of the city, and in 1758 the Viceroy transferred his headquarters from the ancient capital to Panjim, about eight miles distant. Soon afterwards the Jesuits were expelled, leaving their magnificent convents and churches all but utterly deserted, and the Inquisition was suppressed upon the recommendation of the British Government.

The place is now a grass-grown wilderness. But still the firm and well-built causeways of this olden city and its mouldering splendours are reminiscent of echoing pageants and the tramp of armies which once sounded there. As we tread the ancient wharf, a long broad road, lined with a double row of trees and faced with stone, a more suggestive scene of desolation can hardly be conceived. Everything around teems with melancholy associations, the very ru-tlings of the trees and murmur of the waves sound like a dirge for the departed grandeur of the city.

Towering above a mass of ruins a solitary gateway flanks the entrance to the Strada Direita, the Straight Street, so called because almost all the streets in old Goa are laid out in curvilinear form. It was through this portal surmounted by the figures of St. Catherine and Vasco da Gama that the newly-appointed Viceroys of Goa passed in triumphal procession to the Palace.

Beyond the gate a level road, once a populous thoroughfare, leads to the Terra de Sabsio, a large square fronting the Primacial, or Cathedral of St. Catherine, who became the patron saint of Goa when the place was captured by Albuquerque on the day of her festival. Groves of cocoanut palms and mango topes now encumber the ground once covered by troops of horse. The wealth, the busy life, the luxury of the old places are dead.

But Goa possesses one treasure of great interest. This is the tomb of Francis Xavier, the great Jesuit missionary to the East. It is to be found in the church of Bom Jesus. It is a masterpiece of art which is lost to all but the casual visitors to old Goa. Some have ventured to suggest that no other mausoleum in India or even in Asia except the Taj Mahal, can equal it. It is built of rich marble of variegated colours. The lowest stage is of red and purple jasper and Carrara alabaster, adorned with statuettes and cherubs. The middle stage is of green and yellow jasper decorated with beautiful bronze plates representing incidents in the life of the saint. The highest of the three stages is surrounded by a lovely railing of red jasper marked with white spots, the adornments being figures of angels, while its middle portion is graced with columns elegantly carved whose intervening spaces are surmounted by arches showing further incidents in the life of the saint. The friezes of the four lateral columns are of black stone and the pilaths of yellow jasper. Surmounting this last stage lies the coffin overlaid with silver, a gorgeous receptacle embellished with many exquisite specimens of relief work. Lumps of silver depending around complete the adornment of the shrine. It is a worthy relic of Goa's departed glory.

It is all summed up in the eloquent apostrophe of Sheer: "Goa, the gold exists no more. Goa, where the aged Da Gama closed his glorious life. Goa, where the immortal Camoens sang and suffered. It is now but a vast and grassy tomb, and it seems as if its thin and gloomy population of priests and friars were only spared to chaunt requiems for its departed souls."—T. H. M. H. in the "St. James's."

DEPARTURE OF THE PORTUGUESE GUN BOAT.

The Portuguese Gun boat Mandovy, Commander D. L. de Rego, sailed yesterday for Goa.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, December 15 (says the "Times" of 1802) "The Secretary at War observed that the Militia Law which had passed in the last session had been in a very great degree eluded by persons procuring licences to preach; he therefore moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to amend so much of the said Bill as would go to remove that species of evasion.—Leave given."

The oak pulpit in the Seamen's Church at Sunderland can certainly claim to be a curio in the way of pulpits. It is built of wood in the shape of a boat's bow, and bears on the gunwale in letters of gold the inscription, "Nevertheless at Thy word I will let down the net." The pulpit was the gift of the naval officers and men of the Medway flotilla of torpedo-boat destroyers in acknowledgment of the kindnesses received during their visit to Sunderland in May, 1901.

Christmas is the great toy season; Santa Claus's stock-in-trade still consists principally of the toys dear to the heart of the youngster. But even the toys brought by Father Christmas in his mystic sledge to British children are often "made in Germany." The toy-making industry has been appropriated by the push

WRITERS AND READERS.

MADAME ADAM, who has been so prominent a figure in the literature and affairs of France, is giving us her memoirs. The first volume of them has already been translated into English, and will be published by Mr. Heinemann. It deals with Madame Adam's youth and with her earlier literary work and friends.

Sir Gilbert Parker is engaged upon a novel which will, in the first place, appear in "Harper's Magazine." It also promises us a novel by Miss Mary Johnston, the young American authoress whose stories have been so popular. Her new one is a romance of the Elizabethan period, and something of a psychological study. She entitles it "Sir Mortimer."

Dr. Ward, the Master of Peterhouse, was invited to write a monograph on Queen Anne for the well-known Goupil series. He has decided, however, to contribute a volume on the Electress Sophia of Hanover, the mother of George I., and so of our House of Hanover. Dr. Ward has made a long study of the period and events of which the Electress Sophia was the centre. A most interesting gallery of pictures can be drawn upon to illustrate the book.

The Christmas book trade, upon the whole, was brisker in the country than in London. Inquiry among London booksellers shows a diversity of experience, and therefore of opinion. Some call it an indifferent season, while others say it is proving better than they had expected. On one point there is agreement, namely, that the Christmas season seems to begin later every year. Once it began with December.

Susan, Countess of Malmesbury, and Miss Violet Brooke-Hunt have prepared a "day book for busy men and women." It is a gathering of extracts by many writers, written from many points of view, and is thus a miscellaneous treasury. The volume is called "Golden String," after a phrase in the verse by William Blake:—

I give you the end of a golden string,
Only wind it into a Ball;
It will lead you in at Heaven's gate,
Built in Jerusalem's wall.

The biography of Robert Buchanan, by his sister-in-law, Miss Harriett Jay, will be one of the early books of the spring. She remembers Mr. T. P. O'Connor writing that Buchanan could better than anybody else, have told the story of his own life. This, she says, was so true that in compiling the biography she has endeavoured, as far as possible, to let the poet-novelist speak for himself. As the sub-title states, the volume is an account of Buchanan's life, of his life's work, and of his many literary friendships. It will be issued by Mr. Fisher Unwin, with portraits.

Americans would probably say that the Hudson is their most classic river, meaning that it is richest in traditions, associations, and history. Compared with it, they would call the Colorado River, which runs for 2,000 miles and then tumbles into the Gulf of California, almost a discovery of yesterday. It so happens that books treating of those two great streams are just being published by Messrs. Putnam. That about the Hudson is by Mr. Edgar Mathew Bacon the other by Mr. F. S. Dellenbaugh, who helped to explore the Colorado thirty years ago. If the Hudson is famous for its lordly beauty, the Colorado is unmatched for its splendid grandeur of scenery.

Professor Henry Jones, of Glasgow, edits a philosophical book which Messrs. Macmillan are to publish. It is a translation from the French of Paul Janet and Gabriel Seailles, two leading French writers on philosophy. Here they give a history of the problems of philosophy, not merely a history of its systems or its subjects. They say:—We have taken one after another, in their dogmatic order, the great problems of philosophy, and given their history, indicating their origin, their various aspects and forms, and the stage they have reached in our day. Thus the work is rather original in its methods, and as Professor Jones pithily observes, "In philosophy everything is preferable to fog."

That great work, the Oxford English Dictionary, continues to make progress, and a further part of it appears on New Year's Day. This part, which covers our language from the word 'lief' to the word 'lock,' has been prepared by Mr. Henry Bradley. He points out that the section is remarkable as containing an unusual abundance of important words of Germanic etymology. Most of these words, beside having a great variety of senses and forms that require illustration, have been prolific of derivatives, some of which have a note worthy "sense-history" of their own. With this new portion, the Oxford English Dictionary will, thus far, contain nearly twelve hundred main words, apart from combinations and illustrative quotations.

Two American ladies, who are sisters, have written two books which Messrs. Macmillan are to publish. Mrs. Morse Earle writes of Sun Dials and Roses of Yesterday, and Mrs. Clary Morse of Furniture of Olden Time. In both cases they draw upon America in the Colonial days for their subjects. Sun-dials and Roses do not necessarily go together, as Mrs. Morse Earle admits, but she associates them, in Bacon's words, as being both garden delights. She has written a good deal on gardening and was tempted into the present book by readers who asked if she knew about sun-dials. It so happened that she did, having made them something of a hobby. Her volume, like Mrs. Clary Morse's, is very well illustrated from old prints and new drawings.

There is a cry from Utopia or rather a prophecy and warning—in a book on the "living, fundamental problems of the day," which will appear soon. It is by an American, Mr. David A. Gorten, and it has the title "Ethics: Civil and Political." We gather from the author that his—"insistence is on work for work's sake, and his protest is against the money equivalent being the chief end of labour. He holds that the conflict between labour and capital is a myth; the real contest being between the individual and class." He boldly and comprehensively declares that sheer selfishness is at the root of the great troubles in the body politic, but looks forward hopefully to a change from this spirit. Messrs. Putnam will publish the book.

Mr. Edward Everett Hale, a well-known American, is publishing his autobiography with Messrs. Macmillan. It quotes some of his father's memories, and covers, altogether, a hundred years of time.—Messrs. Longman are publishing a monograph on the protraitures of Julius Cæsar. It is by Mr. Frank Scott, and will be very fully illustrated.—Peacock's ballads, lyrics, and war songs have been compiled from his novels, where they are well known, into a distinct volume for the York Library. It will have a frontispiece portrait of the author.

Mr. Murray is now preparing a second issue of Mr. Henry Newbolt's volume of poems, "The Long Ships." Mr. Sidney Buxton's book on shooting and fishing is also going into a second edition.—To Messrs. Chapman's India-paper edition of Carlyle which has been most successful, three volumes will be added in January. They include his critical and miscellaneous essays.—A new library edition of Mr. Hall Caine's novel, "A son of Hagar," is announced by Messrs. Chatto. It will be in the form in which they have recently issued the Deemster and the "Shadow of a Crime".—Translations of Mr Richard Bagot's novel, "Donna Diana," will shortly appear in French and Italian.

MR. GEORGE A. MACMILLAN, of the well-known publishing firm, in some impressions regarding his recent visit to America, given to the Clan Macmillan Society, of which he is the Chief, says the result of his visit is to convince him that, while the cultivated classes in America are thoroughly friendly to this country and are profoundly impressed with the importance of maintaining a good understanding between Britain and America, it is impossible not to be conscious of an undercurrent of enmity towards this country on the part of the community at large.

SILVER snuff boxes are not so numerous either in courts of law or elsewhere as they were some years ago, nor are they so ostentatiously displayed, with their proud inscriptions, yet the snuff trade goes on. Some good "S. P." is still to be obtained, and the manufacturer is materially assisted by tobacconists. A considerable number of cigars are "chipped" in the counter-cutters in the course of a week. These chippings are sold to snuff manufacturers at 2s. 6d. per lb., whereas if the manufacturers had to import tobacco for the purpose they would have to pay 3s. duty per lb., in addition to the full value of the tobacco.

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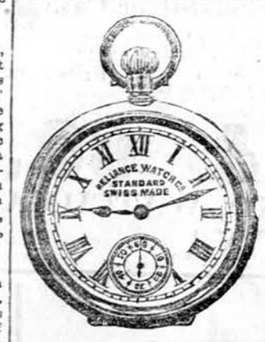

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
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24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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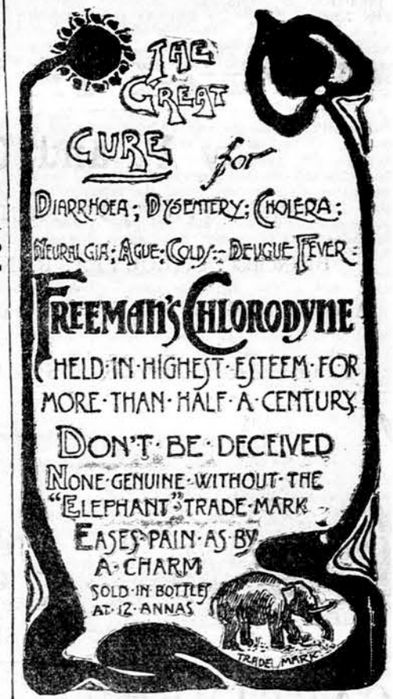
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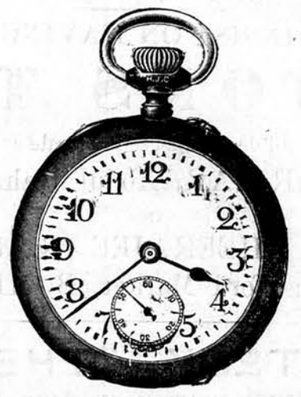

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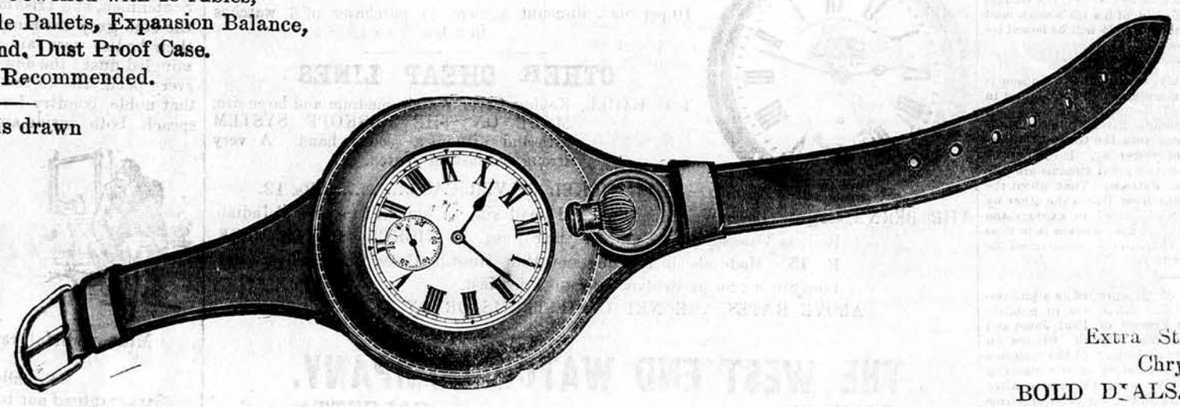

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